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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

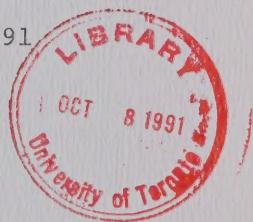
VOLUME: 329

DATE: Tuesday, September 24, 1991

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

E. MARTEL Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Public Hearing held at the Sunset Inn,
Sioux Lookout, Ontario, on Tuesday,
September 24th, 1991, commencing at
2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 329

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

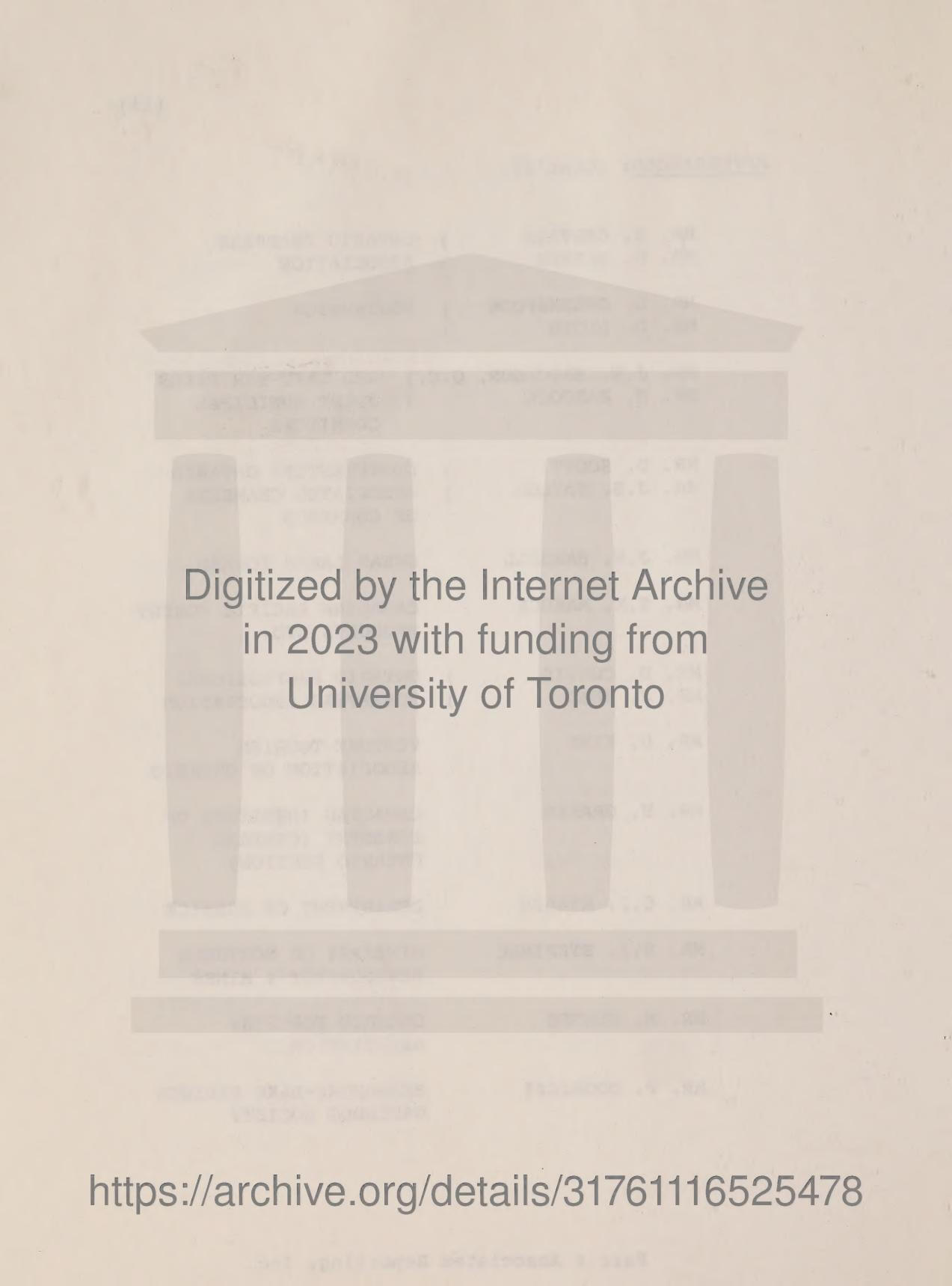
Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

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MS. K. MURPHY)	RESOURCES
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.))
MS. E. CRONK)	ONTARIO FOREST
MR. R. COSMAN)	INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
MR. P. CASSIDY)	
MR. D. HUNT)	
MR. R. BERAM	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. E. HANNA)	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
DR. T. QUINNEY)	ANGLERS & HUNTERS AND
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY
MR. G. KAKEWAY)	#3.
MR. J. IRWIN	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. J. ANTLER	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. R. COTTON	BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.

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		DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY
		ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON
		WATCHDOG SOCIETY



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MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1935	Document entitled: 2,4-D, A Citizens' View, submitted to Federal Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides by the Citizens for Quality Environment.	57796
1936	Article called Unpopular Poplars, from spring 1980 edition of Natural Life Magazine.	57801
1937	Document entitled: Pesticide Use in Northern Ontario and Recommendations for Public Participation in the Decision-Making Process, prepared by Temiskaming Environmental	57803
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1939	Documentation relating to first sample area depicted in slides A-E, Exhibit 1938.	57805
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1941	Series of slides (A-E) presented by John Rice representing second sample area.	57812
1942	Documentation relating to second sample area depicted in slides A-E, Exhibit 1941.	57824

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<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1943	Series of slides (A-F) presented by John Rice representing third sample area.	57828
1944	Documentation consisting of five pages of field notes, two pages of affidavit and a one-page residue analysis from Dr. Frank.	57830
1945	Series of correspondence from Citizens for Quality Environment and ministers of the day, as well as personal correspondence dated between January 9 and May 14, 1991 from Mr. Rice.	57833
1946	Computer Recall Sheet presented by John Rice.	57834
1947	Photographs (A-I) presented by Mr. Vern Hollett.	57863
1948 (reserved)	Maps to be submitted by Mr. Vern Hollett.	57891
1949	Video submitted by Jack Harrison on behalf of Boise Cascade.	57892
1950	Five overheads (A-E) presented by Greg Hlady re: clearcut logging.	57909
1951	Overhead presented by Greg Hlady re: chemical aspects.	57909
1952	Three-page letter dated July 22 to Greg Hlady and PINE from Al Matthews, District Manager, and five-page response letter dated July 24 to Al Matthews signed by Greg Hlady on behalf of PINE.	57950

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<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1953A	Nine-page presentation by the Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 1323, Dryden.	57963
1953B	Display of photos and newspaper clippings presented by CPU 1323.	57963
1954	Two articles from Winnipeg Free Press dated September 4, 1991 and September 5, 1991.	57986
1955	Affidavit of Tracy Tieman re: Sioux Lookout community hearing.	57986

1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

3 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

4 Thank you for joining us today. The Board is happy to
5 be in Sioux Lookout. We've been in this area before on
6 site visits and we've also heard submissions from
7 people who live in the Sioux Lookout area who came down
8 to talk to the Board in Thunder Bay and Dryden and Fort
9 Frances.

10 Before we get started I might give you a
11 very quick description of who we are and what we do and
12 then we will open up this afternoon's agenda, which
13 involves five people giving submissions to the Board --
14 seven people who will be talking to the Board this
15 afternoon, but anyone else in the audience is free to
16 speak to the Board as well, and if you want to book an
17 appointment you can talk to Mr. Daniel Pascoe.

18 Mr. Martel and I are members of the
19 Environmental Assessment Board and we were given the
20 job of sitting on the Timber Management Class
21 Environmental Assessment. This assessment has to do
22 with an application by the Ministry of Natural
23 Resources for approval of its plan for managing timber
24 in Ontario.

25 We began our work in the spring of 1988

1 and today is day 329 of the hearing. We've heard from
2 hundreds of witnesses, accumulated over 60,000 pages of
3 written transcript and many, many thousands of pages of
4 exhibits. The hearing is scheduled to be completed
5 next year, at which point Mr. Martel and I will go away
6 and write our decision.

7 Our job is to listen to the evidence. We
8 don't take any position on this application; we're not
9 for the application or against it, we're just listening
10 to what all the parties and individuals have to say
11 about it, and the way we make our decision is guided by
12 the Environmental Assessment Act.

13 The hearing is taking much longer to
14 complete than we had dreamed of when we started and
15 that can partly be a reflection of how important many
16 people in this province see this matter, and I think
17 along the way we've learned a great deal about
18 procedures that could make other environmental
19 assessments go a little faster.

20 We try to be as informal as we can at
21 these meetings because we think it's very intimidating
22 for people to have to sit in a room full of other
23 people and try to say what they want to the Board, so
24 we're going to be very informal about this, and the
25 only thing we would ask is that before you give your

1 presentation to us, if you would approach us and be
2 sworn in on the Bible. If you would rather be affirmed
3 or some other arrangement, then we could do that as
4 well.

5 I will introduce you to some of the
6 people who are here. As you may or may not know, we
7 conducted the first part of the assessment in Thunder
8 Bay for two years. We have visited I think 11 or 12 of
9 the 14 or so public meetings such as this that take
10 place around Ontario, and we are also sitting in
11 Toronto, and there are a number of parties who show up
12 at the hearing on a daily basis and some of them are
13 here today I see and I'll introduce their counsel for
14 you in the event they have any questions to ask you'll
15 know who they are. Also, other members of the audience
16 are welcome to ask questions of any of the speakers.

17 Ms. Blastorah, could you stand up,
18 please. This is Catherine Blastorah, she's the counsel
19 for the Ministry of Natural Resources.

20 Nora. This is Ms. Gillespie -- Nora I'm
21 drawing a blank, I always have trouble --

22 MS. GILLESPIE: Gillespie.

23 MADAM CHAIR: I don't know how many times
24 I've introduced Nora. This is Ms. Nora Gillespie who
25 is the counsel for the Ministry of the Environment.

1 Mr. Paul Cassidy, who is counsel for the Ontario Forest
2 Industries Association. And those are the three
3 full-time panels who are represented here today.

4 So why don't we get -- oh, another thing.
5 We will be sitting at seven o'clock this evening as as
6 well. I understand there are several lengthy
7 presentations that will be made this evening and we
8 expect this afternoon's session to go from now until
9 about five o'clock.

10 So why don't we begin with the first
11 speaker, and I understand it will be Mr. John Rice.

12 MR. RICE: That's correct.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon, Mr. Rice.

14 MR. RICE: Good afternoon.

15 JOHN RICE, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Before Mr. Rice begins, I
17 might add that everything we say today is taken down on
18 a written transcript and our court reporter is Ms. Bev
19 Dillabough and a copy of the transcripts are in Sioux
20 Lookout -- and are they in the library or the -- and
21 they're housed in the library, so that if you wish to
22 follow the hearing, you can go to the library and look
23 at the transcripts.

24 Good afternoon, Mr. Rice.

25 MR. RICE: Good afternoon, Mrs. Koven and

1 Mr. Martel, welcome to Sioux Lookout.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

3 MR. RICE: Madam Chair, I will direct my
4 brief submission to Section 12, that is MNR's witness
5 statement 12, maintenance, tending, and I will be
6 dealing with what the MNR calls the cleaning operation
7 of tending, and it will focus primarily on mechanical
8 or manual release verus chemical means of tending.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Rice. Could
10 we give your -- are you going to be giving us anything
11 in writing or --

12 MR. RICE: Not verbatim, but I will be
13 giving you exhibits and I will just--

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

15 MR. RICE: --ad lib inbetween as I give
16 you the exhibits and the slides. I don't have a
17 written statement.

18 MADAM CHAIR: That's just fine because
19 it's being recorded. With the exhibits, we'll assign
20 an exhibit number to each one of them so we can keep
21 them straight for our record. 3.

22 MR. RICE: Okay. We didn't know
23 yesterday where you stood if you had any exhibits, so I
24 have them prepared just to put a number on each as I
25 hand them in.

1 MADAM CHAIR: That's just fine.

2 MR. RICE: Okay. The opening part of my
3 submission is an exhibit, and this was a submission
4 that was done in 1979 by a citizens group here, it was
5 called Citizens for Quality Environment, and it had
6 concerns about the Ministry's aerial program using
7 herbicides.

8 The title of the submission is called
9 2,4-D, A Citizens' View, and it was submitted in
10 tandem, jointly to the Federal Interdepartmental
11 Committee on Pesticides.

12 Dr. Edward J. LaRue was chair of that
13 committee at that time, the Assistant Deputy Minister
14 of Research, Ag Canada and, as well, the provincial
15 portion of that submission was submitted to Dr. Donald
16 N. Huntley who was chair of the Ontario Pesticides
17 Advisory Committee at that time.

18 MADAM CHAIR: We will give that
19 submission Exhibit No. 1935.

20 MR. RICE: 1935.

21 MADAM CHAIR: That's right.

22 MR. RICE: Okay.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1935: Document entitled: 2,4-D, A
24 Citizens' View, submitted to
25 Federal Interdepartmental
 Committee on Pesticides by the
 Citizens for Quality Environment.

1 MR. RICE: Madam Chair, I wasn't present
2 for the scoping session on maintenance and protection
3 on herbicides or insecticides, my understanding is the
4 Board does not directly deal with health effects of the
5 registered and approved chemicals that are used in the
6 MNR, so there are two statements.

7 This whole submission here deals with
8 jurisprudence and recommendations for forestry changes
9 and there are two statements in here that deal with
10 health effects and I can name them, if you -- but I
11 would like to submit this as a whole.

12 MADAM CHAIR: You can certainly submit it
13 as it is. While we don't have any jurisdiction
14 specifically over--

15 MR. RICE: Health effects.

16 MADAM CHAIR: --policies on--

17 MR. RICE: Right.

18 MADAM CHAIR: --on human health, under
19 the Environmental Assessment Act the environment is
20 defined very broadly and does include human health
21 effects, and there is certainly nothing wrong in you
22 submitting something to us that discusses that.

23 MR. RICE: Yeah. This is essentially
24 three -- well, it covers three areas. The actual --
25 there's health effects mentioned in here, changes to

1 legislation or suggested, as well as the environmental
2 effects dealing with forestry and the non-agricultural
3 use sector as well.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Were you an author of --
5 one of the authors of this report?

6 MR. RICE: There were nine people
7 approximately in our group that worked on the
8 submission for a number of months and I signed the
9 covering letter that went to the two committees because
10 I was a spokesperson and liaison.

11 We employed the Canadian Environmental
12 Law Association as our counsel and at the time Ms. Toby
13 Vigod was articling at CELA and she helped us with a
14 lot of the input on this, and I would like to just
15 mention her name as well.

16 And in order to have counsel through
17 Canadian Environmental Law Association we had to sign a
18 retainer and Ms. Moton who is at the back here behind
19 me and myself signed that retainer, and I would just
20 like to state for the record that Grace Patterson was
21 our counsel at the time, though we did not use her
22 services, and for those who don't know here, she is
23 currently Chairman of the Environmental Assessment
24 Board.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Martel and I know Grace

1 Patterson.

2 MR. RICE: For the audience, I didn't
3 know whether they would know. So this is that.

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right. What we
5 normally do with such an exhibit is, often the lawyers
6 have a chance to go through it ahead of time and then
7 ask any questions they might want to.

8 MR. RICE: Right. Because of the length
9 of it, I have maybe one other copy. We did send out --
10 there's a mailing list at the back with response, we
11 sent out 53 copies of this originally. I didn't have a
12 chance to get that to any of the other intervening
13 parties.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Well, why don't we go ahead
15 with your presentation and see what your evidence is
16 and the Board will rely on counsel. If there are going
17 to be any questions about this document, you might want
18 to handle them in writing or devise some way of
19 satisfying yourself.

20 Was that 1979, Mr. Rice?

21 MR. RICE: 1979. The actual date of
22 submission was February 27th.

23 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

24 MR. MARTEL: I'm sure you're going to tell
25 us, but in case you don't, are the positions you're

1 going to take today similar to the conclusion in your
2 paper back in '79?

3 MR. RICE: Yes, similar. I think that
4 mostly I will discuss the pros and cons of chemical
5 versus manual release or mechanical release, but
6 favoring the latter, and I'm not an economist so I
7 don't have -- I can't speak to the cost, the bottom
8 line, but on an annual basis there's reference to that
9 in one of the documents I will hand in. It's been
10 shown to be cheaper to use chemical, but in the long
11 term there's probably some other benefits of use for
12 the people involved in the forestry industry.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rice.
14 Was it your intention to give us all your documents
15 now?

16 MR. RICE: Yes. This is your copy.

17 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you.

18 MR. RICE: There is two other documents
19 that the group -- this one I offered, this appeared
20 as -- the edited version of this appeared in the spring
21 1980 edition of Natural Life Magazine Wendy Preisness
22 is editor or was editor of that magazine.

23 This article is called Unpopular Poplars,
24 and it deals with the some of the background and some
25 of the problems that occurred with the treatment of

1 using herbicides for hardwood suppression for conifer
2 release. Again, I had not submitted any copies to
3 anyone else.

4 MADAM CHAIR: This will be Exhibit 1936.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1936: Article called Unpopular Poplars,
6 from spring 1980 edition of
7 Natural Life Magazine.

8 MR. RICE: The third one, Madam Chair,
9 the Board may have a copy of this. There was input
10 done by the group in Sioux Lookout. This is a Royal
11 Commission preparation that was done by Temiskaming
12 Environmental Action Committee in 1980, it's authored
13 by Henry Ingwersen and Francine Patterson and our group
14 is mentioned in the acknowledgements.

15 I didn't know whether Forests for
16 Tomorrow or any other group had presented this as an --
17 and the title of it is called Pesticide Use in Northern
18 Ontario and Recommendations for Public Participation in
19 the Decision-Making Process. It covers all aspects,
20 the non-agricultural use sector, commercial
21 rights-of-way as well as forestry.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Is this for the Royal
23 Commission on the Northern Environment?

24 MR. RICE: That's right. It was Mr.
25 Fahlgren's Commission, RCNE, the Royal Commission.

26 MADAM CHAIR: The Board can't remember

1 receiving this document before.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: I don't think it has been
3 filed as an exhibit, Mrs. Koven.

4 You may recall that Forests for Tomorrow
5 withdrew their panel in relation to pesticides. I
6 can't recall offhand whether it was included in that
7 material or not, but it was withdrawn in any event.

8 MADAM CHAIR: All right then.

9 MR. RICE: I only have one copy of this.
10 But what I have done is xeroxed the front page and the
11 acknowledgement page, and if I could submit that for
12 the time being and perhaps we can provide with a
13 complete --

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Excuse me. Mr.
15 Pascoe, do we have copy facilities here?

16 MR. PASCOE: Yes, we do.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pascoe can make a copy
18 of that for us very quickly.

19 MR. RICE: Okay, thank you. You might
20 get a copy in New Liskeard at that satellite hearing
21 anyway.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Could you give me the title
23 of that again, please?

24 MR. RICE: It's called Pesticide Use in
25 Northern Ontario and Recommendations for Public

1 Participation in the Decision-Making Process, and it
2 covers insecticides as well as herbicides.

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. That will be
4 Exhibit 1937.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1937: Document entitled: Pesticide Use
6 in Northern Ontario and
7 Recommendations for Public
8 Participation in the
9 Decision-Making Process, prepared
10 by Temiskaming Environmental
11 Action Committee, 1980 for RCNE.

12 MR. RICE: Okay.

13 The next part of my exhibit deals with
14 some slides.

15 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Mr. Pascoe,
16 could you take those exhibits from Mr. Rice, thank you,
17 and perhaps make a copy of 1937.

18 Thank you.

19 The Board can hear you. Can the audience
20 hear, Mr. Rice?

21 No, sir?

22 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, thank you.

24 MR. CASSIDY: Are these slides going to
25 be available for the parties?

26 MR. RICE: These slides are being given
27 to the Board.

28 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

1 MR. RICE: There's quite a few slides.

2 The slides cover three treatment areas where there were
3 problems in that spray year and --

4 MADAM CHAIR: How many slides are there,
5 Mr. Rice?

6 MR. RICE: There's five for the first
7 treatment area, five for the second and I believe I
8 counted six for the last -- the third treatment area.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we make this
10 Exhibit 1938.

11 MR. RICE: Madam Chair, with each group
12 of slides is some material that goes along with it;
13 there are field notes, an affidavit that was done by
14 witnesses just to show that they were done properly, as
15 well as the pesticide residue analysis from Dr. Frank's
16 lab in from Ag & Food in Guelph.

17 So should we number the exhibits along
18 with the slides?

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Why don't we
20 number the 11 slides as 1938A, B, C...

21 MR. RICE: There's 16.

22 MADAM CHAIR: 16. And then why don't
23 we--

24 MR. RICE: Number these with numbers.

25 MADAM CHAIR: --refer to that written

1 documentation as Exhibit 1939.

2 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1938: Series of slides (A-E) presented
3 by John Rice representing first
sample area.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1939: Documentation relating to first
5 sample area depicted in slides
A-E, Exhibit 1938.

6 MR. RICE: Okay. We didn't put letters
7 on those slides but we can do that when we are finished
8 running through them.

9 MADAM CHAIR: And could you tell us again
10 what is in the written documentation?

11 MR. RICE: Okay. The written
12 documentation are my original field notes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: How many pages?

14 MR. RICE: There is two in this first --
15 two pages of field notes, there is a one-page affidavit
16 attesting to where they were taken, it's
17 self-explanatory how they were taken.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Is that your affidavit,
19 Mr. Rice, just so --

20 MR. RICE: No. These are done -- I did
21 the sampling and the people that witnessed them were
22 the people that were there, as well as different --
23 there were two or three people, it mentions in the
24 affidavit, and there were the photographer and another
25 person and/or a third person witnessed the taking of

1 the samples.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: I was just wondering for
3 the record if we could have the name of the person who
4 swore the affidavit.

5 MR. RICE: Okay. For each one?

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Oh, they're separate
7 affidavits.

8 MR. RICE: There are actually four, but
9 the one site was taken a few months later.

10 MADAM CHAIR: So four different
11 affidavits.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps if he could go
13 through them separately. I had misunderstood, I
14 thought there was only one.

15 MR. RICE: There are four separate
16 affidavits. The three areas were sampled once and then
17 the first area was sampled to look at a primary
18 breakdown product about March, six months later or
19 eight months later.

20 MADAM CHAIR: And is there anything else
21 in the written material, Mr. Rice?

22 MR. RICE: As I explained, yes, there
23 are, they vary from affidavit to affidavit, okay.

24 MADAM CHAIR: I see. All right.

25 MR. RICE: And the first one has a copy

1 of the pesticide residue analysis that was done in Dr.
2 Frank's lab. They each have that, but there is a
3 few --

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right. I think what we
5 will do then is we'll give this--

6 MR. RICE: I stapled them together.

7 MADAM CHAIR: We will give this exhibit
8 No. 1939 and we will have Mr. Pascoe go through them
9 and identify each of the separate pages and we can sort
10 that out later.

11 MR. RICE: Okay. Would you like the name
12 of each person as we put these exhibits in?

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Go ahead, Mr.
14 Rice.

15 MR. RICE: Okay. 1939, the person that
16 attested the affidavit is Robert Cosco, C-o-s-c-o.
17 Now, I'll go to the slides.

18 This shows myself just doing a sampling
19 procedure. That's a mountain ash and that shows the
20 effectiveness of the spray. You can see that the
21 leaves are brown and doing what the chemical is
22 supposed to do.

23 MADAM CHAIR: And that will be 1938A.

24 MR. CASSIDY: 39.

25 MR. RICE: 39A.

1 MR. CASSIDY: 38. Sorry, Madam Chair,
2 you were correct 38.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps, Madam Chair,
4 just so that it will be clearer on the record, if we
5 could ask Mr. Rice to indicate when he's changing from
6 one slide to the next.

7 MR. RICE: There is a blank inbetween.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Oh, I see. And what the
9 year is of the slides, if he knows. It will save
10 trying to deal with it later.

11 MR. RICE: These were taken on Wednesday,
12 September 20th, 1978. I believe the affidavit was on a
13 different day, the slides themselves were taken first.
14 And that's 1939, is that correct?

15 MADAM CHAIR: 1938. The slides are 1938
16 and each slide, we'll letter them A, B, C.

17 MR. RICE: This is just to show the age
18 of the stand. This is the Pattara burn known locally,
19 named after Local Lake, and it was burnt in 1967. So
20 this area is 11 years of regeneration that had come
21 back. The town was evacuated I believe in that year.

22 There isn't much detail here, Madam
23 Chair, but it shows the height of the poplars to be
24 released and you can see the dead upright spruce or
25 conifer, jack pine there from the burn, and I'm not

1 sure of that exact height but it is 12 or 15 feet. I
2 didn't get out and measure them, but they are quite
3 tall.

4 MADAM CHAIR: All right. This slide will
5 be Exhibit 1938C and the previous slide showing the
6 burn --

7 MR. RICE: Would you like me to back up?

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please. Will be
9 Exhibit 1938B, and was this also taken on September
10 20th?

11 MR. RICE: They all were taken at the
12 same time in this block.

13 The reason I probably took this one is
14 that I think in some cases - although I'm not a
15 forester - this is a mixed soil here, I believe there
16 is clay and silt and sand, but with the spruce the
17 competition isn't over but maybe with the jack pine at
18 that height some of the competition is, although it's
19 still sheltering and shading the conifer underneath it.
20 Some of the competition is over if there are jack pine
21 in there that are two thirds the height of the poplar.

22 Some of the concern -- you will see in
23 the next slide that some of the concern, it was very
24 close to town, it was right beside a federal radar
25 installation which is no longer active but it was then.

1 It was also one of the prime blueberry picking areas
2 within three miles of town. That didn't sit too well
3 with some of the town residents at the time.

4 This would be D. This shows a variety
5 of -- I believe there's cherry and poplar and some
6 alder there and some of that has got chemical on it,
7 some of it is I think turning naturally in the fall.

8 That gives you an idea, you can see the
9 jack pine, the height of it, compared to some of the
10 poplar. And the jack pine has been, some of it, fairly
11 well released. It's about eight to 10 or 12 feet high.

12 The whole area that burned, Madam Chair,
13 there was a variety of treatments done on that. There
14 was red pine right in the centre and in the front of
15 that and there's some white pine there too. Some of it
16 was planted extensively because it was burned close to
17 town with the red pine, some was done I believe with
18 the spruce, and some was done with jack pine.

19 I don't know what the total prescription
20 was, whether it's aerial seed, but most of it was hand
21 planted I believe. I wasn't here at the time. My
22 first summer here was 1973.

23 And this is the sign that advised people
24 not to pick berries.

25 MADAM CHAIR: That will be slide E.

1 MR. RICE: I believe that should be it
2 for the first group of slides.

3 The second affidavit, Madam Chair, has --
4 there's five random -- I call random grab samples plus
5 there's a control that's taken in a designated spot in
6 town each time.

7 It was done on Monday, March the 19th,
8 1979 and the affidavit is witnessed by Ms. Laural
9 Mosher, M-o-s-h-e-r. There's one page of field notes,
10 one page of affidavit, and one page of pesticide
11 residue analysis from Dr. Frank's lab.

12 As well, Madam Chair, I can go through
13 the paper portion of this and then go to the slides.

14 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine. I don't know
15 if our system is going to work so well. I see what's
16 happening, we're having --

17 MR. RICE: This is a different -- there's
18 more to this particular affidavit and area than there
19 was the first.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. If no one objects I
21 think we should make Exhibit 1938 to be the five slides
22 we have just seen, and 1939 to be accompanying
23 documentation for that set of slides.

24 MR. RICE: Okay. That doesn't change the
25 document.

1 MADAM CHAIR: No, not at all.

2 MR. RICE: Just the slides.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Now, given the
4 documentation of March 19th, 1979, we will call that
5 Exhibit 1940 and then the slides will be 1941 I guess.

6 MR. RICE: Okay.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1940: Documentation relating to second
8 sample area depicted in slides
A-E, Exhibit 1941.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1941: Series of slides (A-E) presented
10 by John Rice representing second
sample area.

11 MR. RICE: I will continue on with just
12 briefly explaining what's involved here.

13 This was a prescription area where there
14 was a problem. It's in Chartrand Township in the
15 Judicial District of Thunder Bay, east of Ignace about
16 30 miles, and the page I have in front of me is a copy
17 of a letter from Mr. Patrick Reid the MPP, I believe he
18 was chair of the Public Accounts Committee, and he sent
19 this to me in which he asked a question of the Deputy
20 Minister of Natural Resources Dr. J.K. Reynolds and the
21 question was tabled, Madam Chair, on October 31st, 1978
22 on the floor of the Provincial House in Hansard and he
23 asked about the problem in Ignace and in Chartrand
24 Township with this spray program.

25 And without reading it all out but going

1 through it very briefly, Dr. Reynolds -- part of his
2 answer was -- Mr. Reid asked him if other trees had
3 been affected in the area. He said:

4 "Those are marginally affected due to the
5 spraying prior to the hardening off of
6 the pine."

7 Now, that isn't quite what happened,
8 Madam Chair. There was perhaps hardening off problem,
9 but I would like to read the next paper in this
10 document and this is from the Sault Ste. Marie Star
11 Monday, April the 9th, 1979 on page 1.

12 This clipping was provided by a member of
13 Algoma, the New Democratic Party, the resources critic,
14 Bud Wildman, and I would like to read Dr. Rod Carrow
15 comment to the press. Dr. Carrow is presently Dean of
16 Forestry at University of Toronto but he was supervisor
17 of the Plant Protection Branch in Maple at the time.

18 And his comments to the Sault Star was
19 that somebody goofed. There was a mixing problem with
20 this particular prescription in Ignace. I'm just
21 briefly paraphrasing, there is more in the actual press
22 release.

23 The person who did the mixing -- I have a
24 copy here with this, this is the Ministry of the
25 Environment's Form 5 under the Pesticides Control

1 Section under the Act. This is a copy of an
2 application for a permit to perform an extermination
3 from an airborne machine, classes 1 and 3, pilot's
4 operator's class is a class 6.

5 This particular copy was given to us by
6 Toby Vigod from CELA, and it's signed by the Director
7 under the Act - the Director then was Douglas W.
8 Wilson - and the mixing, the person who mixed the
9 chemical is named in the Ignace District is Dave Lawson
10 who is the technician I believe at the time that held
11 the licence, and he is currently acting district
12 manager in Ignace.

13 The next piece of paper documentation is
14 a headline in the Times News -- Thunder Bay Times News
15 of Wednesday, March 21st, 1979 and the headline is
16 entitled Spray Kills More Trees Than Intended.

17 The program, as you're aware, is to
18 release conifer by suppressing the hardwood and because
19 of a mixing problem there was a lot of conifer burned
20 and there was some conifer killed.

21 I think the original estimate was between
22 five and 20 per cent, and I think after June of that
23 year it was upgraded to around 20 to 50 per cent and
24 that data I got from Mr. Robert Loughlin who was at the
25 time secretary of the Ontario Forest Industries

1 Association and actually that was confirmed about a
2 year later in a day-long briefing session in Thunder
3 Bay on timber management.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. And that's the
5 same mixing problem, as you call it, that you refer to
6 with respect to the other situation that was reported
7 in the Sault Star?

8 MR. RICE: Yes.

9 MADAM CHAIR: The same thing.

10 MR. RICE: Yeah. These were just
11 clippings that the press had put in the two newspapers
12 in northcentral and northwestern Ontario covering that
13 particular incident.

14 Our group found out through an operator -
15 he's mentioned in here - with Abitibi-Price. They were
16 working on that particular road since August of 1978
17 and they had been driving by it all winter and they
18 were concerned that there was -- there was more conifer
19 burned than they had anticipated seeing.

20 MADAM CHAIR: How large was this area?

21 MR. RICE: The prescription, Madam Chair,
22 of the two areas was 1,308 acres I believe total. I
23 have to look to this file here.

24 On the map that is provided with the
25 application there's two blocks in Ignace, in Chartrand

1 Township, and it shows 1,300 on the map and I believe
2 there is an exact number, I believe it was 1,308. I
3 have that here somewhere but it's around there.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Rice.

5 MR. RICE: Those two blocks were both
6 affected because they were I think sprayed
7 simultaneously with the same aircraft or at the same
8 time.

9 MADAM CHAIR: And are the blocks
10 adjoining one another?

11 MR. RICE: No, they're separate. There
12 is distance between them. One of the blocks that these
13 samples were taken from and the description in the
14 affidavit describes that, I believe is on the right or
15 the westhand side of what was known then as Abitibi
16 Camp 31 Road north of Martin which is an intersection
17 east of Ignace. I believe it's called the Sowden Lake
18 Road today when you drive along the TransCanada.

19 And I'll show the slides from that area.

20 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

21 MR. RICE: So that is Exhibit 1940, that
22 documentation.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Is that clear to everybody,
24 that that is part of the same exhibit? Okay.

25 MR. RICE: It's all stapled together.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Rice. And
2 then the slides you are about to show, and there are
3 five slides?

4 MR. RICE: There's five slides.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Will be Exhibit 1941.

6 MR. RICE: And this shows the problems
7 that happened with the broadcast spraying. It's pretty
8 dark. It just shows -- you can't see much red colour
9 in that, I guess. I had the red shirt on just as a
10 contrast. There is a lot of burn there.

11 This area was cut 10 years before that,
12 that would put it at 1968 and then this is a 10-year
13 old regeneration that was scarified and it was
14 naturally regened and just by chance, although there
15 was a problem with the mixing and the application of
16 the chemical, it turned out with the kill -- the loss
17 of some of the conifer, it turned out to be a pretty
18 good thinning operation, not a cleaning operation, but
19 there was still sufficiently stocked trees there that
20 it didn't have to be replanted.

21 MR. MARTEL: When was this sprayed?

22 MR. RICE: It was done -- I have the
23 exact date here, but I believe it was the third of
24 August, it was the -- it might be on the permit or it
25 might be on the affidavit. Excuse me, Mr. Martel, the

1 timber was cut in '68 and it was the tenth year after
2 that, in 1978, that they used the chemical
3 prescription.

4 MR. MARTEL: I'm trying to find out --
5 what I'm leading to is why 10 years after, what would
6 you be spraying for, I mean, release?

7 MR. RICE: I believe Mr. Mattice was
8 district manager there and if I can see this, he said
9 it was 10 years - I can't see it that well - but I
10 think in this article, that it was -- just give me a
11 second here.

12 Can I read that section out. I will
13 quote from the article in the Sault Ste. Marie Star:

14 "Alex Mattice who is forestry management
15 and supervisor in Ignace estimated the
16 affected area to be between 1,000 to
17 2,000 acres.

18 The purpose of the program was to
19 kill poplars, willows, alders and other
20 species which outgrow commercially
21 desirable species such as pine and
22 spruce.

23 Mr. Mattice said, 'While the
24 spruce in the block of timber were not
25 affected, some of the pines were'. The

1 pine and spruce sprang up after the area
2 was logged over 10 years ago and are six
3 to 10 feet high."

4 That is what the Sault Star covered. I
5 didn't get a copy of the prescription for that area,
6 Mr. Martel.

7 MR. MARTEL: I guess what I'm questioning
8 is that why would you go back -- we saw some in Kap
9 where some of the larger trees were dead from spray,
10 but I'm not sure how usual that is that you go back 10
11 years after. The poplar would have had to been 10, 15
12 feet high that was being knocked back.

13 MR. RICE: We might be able to see some
14 of that in this slide.

15 MR. MARTEL: Okay. Well, maybe if we get
16 a look.

17 MR. RICE: I think what I mentioned in
18 the article in the Times News, it was a comment that
19 they asked me that there was a lot of valued blocks of
20 trees that had no competing species near them and they
21 could have circumvented them on foot or spot sprayed if
22 they wanted to, but I think it's mentioned in the Times
23 News article that once that application went on and
24 there was a problem with it, all the valued blocks of
25 course were affected.

1 And there's reference to that, that I
2 mentioned, that that was -- that they got into a
3 problem because of the mixing problem and there were
4 valued blocks that they could have circumvented on
5 foot, I believe is what the reporter said here, or they
6 could have spot sprayed.

7 The competition that we saw didn't look
8 to be that severe.

9 MR. MARTEL: I guess what I'm trying to
10 get at is why one would - forgetting what chemical you
11 used - is why you would go back 10 years after to get a
12 release.

13 And maybe we'll hear from MNR, I'm sure
14 we will. Ms. Blastorah is taking notes furiously there
15 and I'm sure we will hear about it, but I don't think
16 it's usual.

17 MR. RICE: Excuse me, sir. I don't know
18 whether that was aerial seeded. At first when we drove
19 there we only saw a small portion, we sampled a half
20 mile along the road of that one block and portions of
21 it looked like it may have been aerial seeded, it was
22 quite thick, but according to what Mr. Mattice said it
23 was just scarified, it was just natural regen that came
24 back.

25 Okay, that's the first slide of -- we're

1 at number -- is this the first slide of the block of
2 the next slide, you just gave that a number.

3 MADAM CHAIR: We'll be calling that
4 Exhibit No. 1941A.

5 MR. RICE: Right. That shows a little
6 bit of the colour and the competition as well. I
7 believe I'm taking a sample of jack pine there. I was
8 standing just off the road, you can see where the snow
9 has been pushed up.

10 Is there any questions, like, of anyone
11 at the time. And I think you can see the colour there
12 in the pine. It was a really drizzly dull day, or
13 freezing rain I believe we drove down. It was quite
14 mild and gray. So a bit -- the person who witnessed my
15 field notes, you'll be able to see, also took these
16 photographs. He's a professional photographer, done a
17 lot of that work in town here.

18 MADAM CHAIR: And this is slide C, your
19 third slide.

20 MR. RICE: Slide C of that group.

21 MR. MARTEL: This is after the spray?

22 MR. RICE: This is in March. This was
23 sprayed in August, the previous August. This is March
24 19th of 1979 and this was sprayed in August of 1978.

25 MR. MARTEL: It doesn't look very dense.

1 Again that's bothering me, why we're in spraying
2 something like this which seems to be pretty patchy,
3 and I'm saying that very deliberately because I know
4 Ms. Blastorah will ask a question of you and we might
5 get some answers from MNR to kind of put this in
6 perspective.

7 MR. RICE: I guess that would depend on
8 the individual forester that did the work and did the
9 prescription, it was his decision to do.

10 We only covered about a half a mile of
11 that one block and took samples randomly along the way.
12 They're described by distance from the road.

13 This will be slide D. Looks like the
14 same slide we had before. They all look the same,
15 there, just a block of trees behind there, actually
16 probably couldn't see that.

17 This is conifer tip burn. I believe
18 there's some green branches underneath there, but that
19 shows -- that's quite a tall tree, I'm estimating
20 probably about 10 or 12 feet. I believe he said six to
21 10 feet tall, perhaps it's 10 feet tall and -- see the
22 effect that the chemical had on the tip of the leader
23 on that tip of conifer.

24 And that would be slide E I guess in
25 that -- I think that's it for that group.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Rice, we're talking --
2 this incident took place 13 years ago in 1978?

3 MR. RICE: Yeah. The group was active
4 for two years at that time and primarily because of
5 some of these problems took place right in that spray
6 season of 1978.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Are you going to be telling
8 the Board this is something that happens frequently, or
9 commonly?

10 MR. RICE: No, I wasn't going to make any
11 judgment on that at all. I do know that -- the only
12 reference I know from what Mr. Peacock had sent me then
13 was the cost risk benefit analysis.

14 This program was initiated in 1954, this
15 would be around the 25th year, but in terms of how
16 often conifer tip burn takes -- this may be one
17 isolated incident at one time, but I thought it was
18 worthwhile showing the Board that if there is a problem
19 with mixing or the chemical, a lot of burn can take
20 place.

21 I'm not going to make any judgment nor am
22 I qualified to make any judgment on forestry.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

24 MR. RICE: The next submission is the
25 same, Madam Chair. This will be the third area of

1 prescription and it would be exhibit number --

2 MADAM CHAIR: 1942.

3 MR. RICE: 1942.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1942: Documentation relating to second
5 sample area depicted in slides
6 A-E, Exhibit 1941.

7 MR. RICE: There's two pages of field
8 notes, two pages of affidavit and the person's name on
9 the affidavit is Joan Marie Murchison, registered
10 nurse. There's one page of pesticide residue analysis.
11 However, this analysis, Madam Chair, I asked Dr. Frank
12 to also test for the primary breakdown product of 2,4-D
13 which is 2,4-dichlorophenol. The amount of
14 2,4-dichlorophenol present would indicate how quickly
15 the chemical is breaking down.

16 And although I'm not qualified either, I
17 don't have a Ph.D. in chemistry to speak to that,
18 because of the cold climate and the winter over lag
19 with the chemical, the levels of 2,4-dichlorophenol are
20 fairly low. There is a clipping after this page that
21 gives the range of them. So that would be an
22 indication that the chemical was not breaking down very
23 rapidly in the plant tissue itself.

24 The next page in this exhibit is from the
25 Times News again, it's dated June 15th, 1979. The
26 title is: Ignace District Test, and the subtitle is

1 2,4-D Concentration Present in Pine Needles. And the
2 reporter put the range of the amount of residue left of
3 2,4-D and it ranged from 450 parts per million in
4 cherry leaves, that's a high, to a low of 1.25 parts
5 per million in jack pine needles. And the range of
6 2,4-dichlorophenol, the breakdown product, it ranges
7 from a high of .4 -- pardon me, 4.78 to a low of .13
8 parts per million, and one sample of jack pine there
9 was no data, which means there could have been no trace
10 of it as well or there could have been no breakdown
11 product starting in that sample.

12 Again, these were just done for
13 information purposes, but that particular year as well,
14 Madam Chair, there was a fairly extensive report done
15 by Environment Canada by Mr. William Gummer, and we
16 have a very small sampling but it very basically
17 confirms or follows along the lines of his paper which
18 I have in front of me that 2,4-D does not break down
19 very rapidly in a cold climate, in cold water or in
20 acid media.

21 The covering article on the next page
22 referring to Mr. Gummer, Mr. William Gummer's report,
23 is a clipping from the Globe & Mail Thursday, February
24 the 8th, 1979 and it's called Residue of Farm
25 Pesticides Found in Snow in Rockies.

1 And I have a copy of the -- I don't know
2 whether the Board has had this submitted to them or
3 not. This is called Pesticide Monitoring in the
4 Prairies of Western Canada and I've included just the
5 front cover of it and the starting page 2,4-D and the
6 phenoxy's are mentioned and it's done by Mr. William D.
7 Gummer, it's the Water Quality Branch of Fisheries,
8 Environment Canada in Regina, Saskatchewan, so it's a
9 federal report -- it was a federal study. I think in
10 the abstract here it's about five years of data.

11 As I mentioned previously, ours were just
12 simple random grab samples for each area, but the
13 levels of phenoxy's are very similar to what he showed,
14 that it does not break down very rapidly in cold water
15 and cold climate.

16 MADAM CHAIR: What year did you do your
17 sampling, or these samples of needles that you sent to
18 Dr. Franks in 1979?

19 MR. RICE: Yeah, this was done in the
20 spring of -- this is March of 1979.

21 MADAM CHAIR: And which area -- when was
22 the area sprayed?

23 MR. RICE: The area was sprayed, I think
24 it's on the pesticide residue analysis. The
25 application was of two pounds acid equivalent in six

1 gallons of water, occurred about August 24th, 1978.

2 This 75 acres of treatment is in the
3 Sioux Lookout MNR district and it's east of Sioux
4 Lookout on Highway 642 near the CNR intersection, it's
5 called the Yonde Crossing, it's Y-o-n-d-e, it's named
6 after a lake, it's beside the small lake called Snag
7 Lake.

8 Madam Chair, from the slides that we'll
9 see next of this sampling area what had been projected
10 may have happened was that the same aircraft that
11 sprayed the first two plots in Ignace did this 75 acres
12 next and there was a residue carry over from the spray
13 aircraft tanks. There was a lot of burn in this area
14 as well as there was some small jack pine that were
15 killed.

16 Okay, I'll show the slides for that. Did
17 you want the dates to the lab and back from Dr. Frank,
18 because they are in the article.

19 MADAM CHAIR: No, that's fine.

20 MR. RICE: I believe it's to the lab
21 April 11th and back on May 11th I believe for that
22 area.

23 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you. And
24 all that documentation is Exhibit 1942.

25 MR. RICE: That's correct.

1 MADAM CHAIR: And these slides -- are
2 there five or six of them?

3 MR. RICE: There is six.

4 MADAM CHAIR: These six slides will be
5 Exhibit 1943, this first one is A.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1943: Series of slides (A-F) presented
7 by John Rice representing third
sample area.

8 MR. RICE: That's a close-up that shows
9 some of the conifer burned.

10 This is the name of the site in one of
11 the samples and that's the way it went on the affidavit
12 as well. This would be site Y named after Yonde,
13 crossing in sample 2 showing some of the burn on some
14 of the young conifer.

15 This is probably stronger conifer tip
16 burn. These things were coloured more at that stage in
17 March of '79.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, this is slide C.

19 MR. RICE: This is slide C. I don't know
20 whether I mentioned the date of the sampling but it was
21 the 27th of March, 1979 for this block at Snag Lake.'

22 Yeah. The date was March 27th, 1979.
23 That is from my field notes at 4:00 p.m.

24 This is just another showing of how the
25 needles are affected. It gives you an idea of the

1 spacing of the regen, or if you look at the 40 footers
2 behind, Madam Chair, they also were burned by the
3 aircraft passes.

4 MADAM CHAIR: This is slide D.

5 MR. RICE: This is slide D of 1943.

6 This will be slide E. This shows -- this
7 is very close to the highway and there's a small
8 opening there that was logged out. The larger opening
9 I believe is to the right. It shows the contrast
10 there. These were taken by a photographer, he was a
11 biology teacher here for just one year at the local
12 high school.

13 And this is slide -- is that E?

14 MADAM CHAIR: The last one was E and this
15 will be slide F. Is that the sixth slide?

16 MR. RICE: If that was F, then I guess --
17 I must have missed one too.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: I think we had two quite
19 similar slides of tip burn.

20 MR. RICE: Yeah, of tip burn up close.

21 ---Discussion off the record

22 MR. RICE: Again, Madam Chair, if Mr.
23 Pascoe would like to complete the paper -- or Bill
24 Gummer's work, he's welcome to copy it. I only have
25 one copy of Mr. Gummer's work.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pascoe will get a copy
2 of that, Mr. Rice.

3 MR. RICE: He sent that to us. We wrote
4 to him and requested it and he sent this copy to us.

5 There's one more exhibit, at least for
6 this part of the sampling there would be. This is
7 taken again in the spring of 1979 and it's just a
8 repeat of the Pattara burn to show the very low levels
9 of residue that are left, but it's just to show -- I
10 believe 23 samples were taken, but there isn't much
11 2,4-D or 2,4-dichlorophenol and this was taken on
12 Saturday, April 28th, 1979 and this was back again in
13 the burn area close to town.

14 There is five pages of field notes, two
15 pages of declaration, affidavit, and Patricia Spence is
16 the person's name, the witness, and one page of residue
17 analysis from Dr. Frank's lab. And that's exhibit...?

18 MADAM CHAIR: 1944.

19 MR. RICE: Thank you.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1944: Documentation consisting of
21 five pages of field notes, two
22 pages of affidavit and a
 one-page residue analysis from
 Dr. Frank.

23 MR. RICE: I have here another exhibit,
24 Madam Chair, it's correspondence between our group and
25 several MNR ministers of the day. It just deals with

1 arguments back and forth concerning the cost
2 effectiveness of mechanical manual release verus
3 chemical suppression, herbicides. This correspondence
4 is between our group and the late Honorable James A. C.
5 Ault.

6 MADAM CHAIR: And how many pages in that
7 correspondence?

8 MR. RICE: This correspondence with Mr.
9 Ault, Madam Chair, is -- there are six pages and there
10 is also correspondence of my own between - and I'll
11 give you the number of pages, eight pages - between
12 January 9th, 1991 and May 14th, 1991 between myself and
13 the current Minister of Natural Resources, the
14 Honorable Bud Wildman.

15 As one of these enclosures in my letter
16 to Mr. Wildman, Madam Chair, I put a copy of a letter
17 from Mr. A. H. -- that's Al Peacock, he was Director of
18 the Forest Resources Group, and this letter is dated to
19 our group February 13th, 1979.

20 And the statement in it was regarding
21 cost, risk, benefit analysis of trying to determine the
22 tradeoffs in the two types of prescription for hardwood
23 release, and I would just like to quote the one
24 statement.

25 "However, on a provincial scale no

1 analysis of costs, benefits and risks
2 have been done over the long term. In
3 the short term we do know from experience
4 that the cost of manual mechanical
5 release are very much higher than
6 chemical release."

7 And I believe in some of Mr. Ault's
8 correspondence he quotes the cost -- total cost per
9 year and cost per acre. And if I can read those out.
10 Those are old data, I mean they would be out of date in
11 terms of economics, but I believe Mr. Ault said for the
12 year 1979 that to release chemically - I'm just trying
13 to look at the total of the program that year - the
14 chemical release cost was \$350,000 and that it would
15 take an estimated 1,100 man labour force and a cost of
16 \$16-million to release the same area. That I believe
17 is for the whole province, that is just for the 1979
18 program.

19 I believe Mr. Wildman responded or waited
20 to respond to my letter of January after he had
21 announced his five point forest related program because
22 it came a week after the May 7th announcement.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Let's call that
24 correspondence Exhibit 1945.

25 MR. RICE: 1945.

1 MADAM CHAIR: That's right.

2 MR. RICE: Okay.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1945: Series of correspondence from
4 Citizens for Quality Environment
5 and ministers of the day, as well
6 as personal correspondence dated
7 between January 9 and May 14,
8 1991 from Mr. Rice.

9 MR. RICE: I have one more short exhibit,
10 Madam Chair, to present and then one statement to read
11 from one report and then I'll be done.

12 This deals with the application of the
13 herbicide with VFR aircraft. This is correspondence,
14 there's seven pages of correspondence some which are
15 just acknowledgement letters, between our group and the
16 then Minister of Transport Canada, the Honorable Dean
17 Mazankowski, that was in the Clark Government, 1979.

18 The concerns expressed were several.
19 Overlapping of spray bands I believe is one, spray
20 drift, the problem that won't blow away, it's an
21 endemic problem with aerial applications even at zero
22 wind.

23 I don't have the Agricultural Canada
24 figures, they may have been provided to you before, how
25 much reaches the target organism, how much drifts or
 how much volatilises, it also depends on the chemical,
 whether you're using a low volatile ester or whatever.

The major concern of the group was that there might have been problems with fuel shortages on returning from a spray area and perhaps, although it's never taken into consideration, but was a concern that there might be over allowable gross weight on takeoff.

These aircraft and the companies were licensed and had proper equipment and the proper pilots to do this. In 1969 the application I think was with Kincardine Air Spray -- Air Service rather. I believe since 1986, as far as back I can remember here, most of the local area in northwestern Ontario has been done by Hickson Lawrence, which is St. Thomas Air Service.

I wanted to comment on one particular year and one particular aircraft flight and add it to this seven pages of correspondence. I have a sheet here with some notes on.

MADAM CHAIR: Shall we make this 1946,

Mr. Rice?

MR. RICE: Yes, we can do that.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1946: Computer Recall Sheet presented by John Rice.

MR. RICE: What I have here, Madam Chair,
it's called a Computer Recall which I have written on,
but it shows the sunrise, sunset and twilight times for
the VFR aircraft at a given date here. The date is

1 September -- Monday September 12th, 1988 and the
2 aircraft in question is a Piper PA36 in the employ of
3 Hickson Lawrence and the registration marks are call
4 letters CGJBZ, which is Julie, Bravo, Zulu, and this
5 aircraft can fly VFR as long as it has a radio and land
6 all night long if it wants from a registered airport
7 such as Sioux Lookout, YXL.

8 But the twilight time - and this is in
9 Zulu but I will give it to you in local time - for that
10 particular night was 7:59 central daylight saving time
11 and although this plane is equipped with a large
12 spotlight on its right-hand starboard wing for doing
13 early morning flights when there is no wind and later
14 in the evening, my notes show - and I don't have the
15 confirmed landing sheets which show the takeoff and
16 landing time, that access said is available but I
17 haven't got it as yet - it just shows that the aircraft
18 was airborne several minutes before the twilight time
19 from the Sioux Lookout airport, it's runway 34, YXL and
20 returned about 8:22 -- approximately 8:22 that same
21 evening.

22 Now, I was -- we were watching this
23 particular aircraft, Madam Chair, from the flight
24 services weather information desk not from the tower
25 but from the desk and my concern, since it was what I

1 had described as full dark by that time, that the
2 aircraft would probably to build in his own safety
3 standards would probably fly higher with that over the
4 prescribed area and I think that there's maybe a safety
5 factor involved, maybe not. They certainly had good
6 aircraft, at least from my judgment anyway, but that
7 that would -- if he was compensating because of the
8 time of day or night that that might not give as good,
9 or there may be more drift involved in the spray
10 application.

11 The maximum allowable winds under the MOE
12 and MNR guidelines I believe are 11 kilometres per
13 hour, or that's eight miles per hour statute miles per
14 hour, and they were within allowable limits that night.

15 At eight o'clock they were 8.19 miles per
16 hour and at nine o'clock they were at 7.02 miles per
17 hour.

18 That wasn't the problem. I was just
19 concerned that in order for a pilot to compensate - he
20 was 15 miles northeast of the airport spraying - that
21 he would have to make compensation for that spraying in
22 twilight time. I just raise that as a concern.

23 The landing sheets are used at registered
24 airports for charging aircraft for takeoff and landing
25 fees. There is a copy here. The Town of Sioux Lookout

1 owns and administers this airport but they are not
2 clear on whether they can release those, so the other
3 copy goes after 31 days to the chief of the statistic
4 branch in Ottawa and I have the access to the
5 information sheet but I haven't bothered to send for
6 it. It would give you the exact time of lift off and
7 exact time of set down. It's noted on the landing
8 sheet by the air radio operator, the time.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Rice. Just
10 so the Board has this straight, you are suggesting that
11 this particular spray operation on September 12th,
12 1988--

13 MR. RICE: That's correct.

14 MADAM CHAIR: --was potentially a problem
15 because --

16 MR. RICE: Not because of perhaps safety
17 and there is nothing I don't believe in the aeronautics
18 Act that would bother me, but my concern would be
19 that -- and I don't know because I wasn't there to
20 watch the pilot - because of the light conditions, he
21 only has a spotlight, he doesn't have the sun or much
22 light left any more that he might be staying higher
23 above the spray plot and, therefore, there would be
24 more drift. There might be a concern in that regard.
25 He would want to keep his feet up so he doesn't hit the

1 tops of trees.

2 That may be a safety concern as well, I
3 don't know. Judging from his conversations, as I
4 recall, he was certainly having no difficulty. That
5 was the third of three flights that evening, Madam
6 Chair, the last of the three.

7 That pretty well winds up my submission.

8 I just wanted to make one comment, if I may. There's a
9 lot -- well, as you said, there's millions of words
10 been written and lot of documentation on forestry
11 management and activities in Ontario.

12 This is a background paper that was used
13 in the Royal Commission a lot, this is the Kennedy
14 Commission, this was a 1947 Royal Commission on
15 forestry use, and there's the Rosehart Report, the
16 Armson Report and various others, but I thought I would
17 just sort of end - and I don't mean to pick on the
18 senior management staff of MNR in the room - but I
19 would like to quote from Dean Gordon Baskerville's
20 report, this is an Audit of Management of the Crown
21 Forests of Ontario, which is his report to the
22 Honorable Vincent Kerrio, minister then of August 1st,
23 1986, and it deals with change.

24 I realize you, the Board can make a
25 recommendation. you're not in power to go in and

1 physically change the Ministry, but can advise and I
2 would like to just quote Mr. Baskerville, if I may.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Just for the record,
4 Madam Chair, that is Exhibit 16 Mr. Rice is quoting
5 from.

6 MR. RICE: You've had that a long time
7 obviously.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we also heard from
9 Dean Baskerville who appeared before us.

10 MR. RICE: Right. Someone else may have
11 used this, I don't know. It's the bottom line on page
12 83 and top line on page 84, it's all one statement,
13 it's from Section VI(vi), his summary:

14 "The problems relating to the
15 administrative mindset dominating in the
16 Ministry are severe and will be the most
17 difficult to fix."

18 I don't know if that's his total
19 summation but that's one we believe changes in
20 attitudes and management processes will help forestry
21 management in Ontario.

22 Thank you for your time today. That's
23 the end of my submission.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Rice.
25 The Board doesn't have any more

1 questions, Mr. Rice. Does anyone wish to ask Mr. Rice
2 anything about his submission.

3 MR. CARROLL: Yes.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir.

5 MR. CARROLL: Yes. My name is Jack
6 Carroll, a citizen of Sioux Lookout. I am interested
7 in these proceedings and so are a number of people here
8 and I would like to refer to the Environmental
9 Assessment Board Citizens Guide which I believe is
10 pertinent to Mr. Rice's submission.

11 And through you to him I would like to
12 ask a question. He has mentioned numerous things such
13 as Robert Cosco, Laurel Mosher, Joan Marie Marchand --

14 MR. RICE: Murchison.

15 MR. CARROLL: Murchison. I would like to
16 know, how was this research and information gathering
17 funded.

18 Under page 19 on intervenor funding it
19 says: "Advance funding for intervenors is possible
20 through an Order-In-Council." And it goes on to say
21 that you must have a clear interest in the case.

22 Mr. Rice has stated that he's not an
23 economist and cannot advise as to the bottom line cost
24 on the mechanical as opposed to hand tending, and then
25 I'm wondering, is there funding available for groups

1 such as Mr. Rice's to be able to study the cost versus
2 benefits or apply expertise to do this.

3 And before I sit down, I would like to
4 applaud Mr. Rice and his group for the depth that they
5 went to present this information. Perhaps Mr. Rice
6 would make answer that question about funding.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Rice, and I
8 can add a few words of explanation about intervenor
9 funding as it pertains to the hearing process.

10 MR. RICE: In the hearing process, I had
11 no need to apply for intervenor funding, not that I'm
12 rich but I found myself in Thunder Bay for several
13 reasons and on several occasions and attended the
14 hearings in I believe June and September of '88 and
15 partly in the summer of '89, I was there doing other
16 things as well, and for having funding today, there was
17 no need whatsoever because it's in my hometown.

18 The group that was put together or got
19 together in 1978-79 was not dealing with anything
20 before the Environmental Assessment Board although
21 there was recommendations in I believe the first
22 submission that all timber management activity and
23 spray programs be placed under the auspices of the Act
24 and the Board, which is now in the process of
25 happening, but our funding was raised by local citizens

1 people in the group.

2 We had a support group that for two years
3 sponsored the Kam Theatre Lab which is a well-known
4 northwestern Ontario theatre production and they don't
5 exist any more, but there was various and sundry ways,
6 just like any other public group to raise money, and we
7 were able to meet the costs of the stamps, the paper,
8 the xeroxing and so forth.

9 The one thing that we weren't able to
10 answer to, we did donate \$25 each year to the Canadian
11 Environmental Law Research Fund I guess or wherever
12 CELA put the money, that was what we figured a bargain
13 rate for some pretty good advice from Ms. Vigod.

14 There's an exchange of letters here which
15 I won't get into, but between myself and Dr. Frank and
16 it was costing him \$80 I believe per sample to do these
17 samples, and I believe in one of my arguments or
18 letters to him - and since I had known him, I had
19 worked on that particular campus and had known him for
20 years at Guelph, he -- I apologized for sending him
21 samples, when they have a tremendous workload, both he
22 and Gerry Ceres and his staff, and my suggestion was
23 that the Ministry of Environment should not only assess
24 in this particular program how well the suppression
25 works but they should perhaps do some of the sampling

1 or run a check on some of the prescribed areas that
2 they do, not just a problem area that we saw in Ignace
3 but that they should be paying out of their budget and
4 it shouldn't come out of Dr. Frank's budget, which our
5 samples did.

6 And we didn't have enough money to
7 reimburse him for any of that, and the group was only
8 together for about that two-year period. That was the
9 only thing that we weren't able to pay for or cover,
10 the rest of it was done through the group as a whole,
11 activities that raise money.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Rice. Are
13 there any other questions for Mr. Rice? Counsel?

14 Mr. Cassidy?

15 MR. CASSIDY: I have one question. It's
16 in respect of Exhibit 1941 which, Mr. Rice, I think was
17 your discussion about an alleged burn at Chartrand
18 Township, and I was wondering if you're aware that the
19 current status of those stands in that township is that
20 they are free to grow and are in fact growing well?

21 MR. RICE: Yes, I was. I think in 1981
22 that Mr. Loughlin had said that it was a successful
23 thinning operation, that there wasn't probably as much
24 killed. I don't know what those figures were, 20 to 50
25 per cent or 20 per cent, but that the stands are doing

1 well, they were then, and I assume they are now. I
2 haven't back to see them, but...

3 MR. CASSIDY: My information comes from a
4 forester who was there last year.

5 MR. RICE: In the Ignace District.

6 MR. CASSIDY: In the Ignace District.

7 Are you aware of any information to dispute that, his
8 information is that they were free to grow and growing
9 well?

10 MR. RICE: No, I would concur with him.

11 MR. CASSIDY: If one were to do - I
12 appreciate you're not a forester, you may not be able
13 to answer this question - but we were looking at some
14 photographs and I think Mr. Martel was talking about
15 his impressions of density, if one were to find or try
16 to get a truly accurate picture of competition density,
17 would you agree with me one would have to do a stand
18 count?

19 MR. RICE: You would have to cover the
20 whole area. That's why I qualified my statement, you
21 would have to do that. We only covered I believe in
22 the affidavit, in the field notes it says a half mile
23 along that road, and what we could see from the road.
24 The snow, you could see, was quite deep. We walked in
25 maybe a hundred, 200 feet but you couldn't tell from

1 just seeing that much how dense the stands were and
2 what the total population of regen was.

3 MR. CASSIDY: And inasmuch as that
4 photograph was taken in the winter, it's kind of
5 difficult to assess the amount of canopy closure; isn't
6 it?

7 MR. RICE: Yeah, because the leaves could
8 be off because of either suppressant or because of
9 natural recession.

10 MR. CASSIDY: All right. And can you
11 tell me the density before the spray?

12 MR. RICE: You would have to have the
13 before and after in that case to find out. Those were
14 ballpark figures and I was just quoting from what --
15 actually I have - it's maybe not in this file - but
16 there's an article in the other file done in the Ignace
17 driftwood and I think that the preliminary observation
18 that the Ignace District manager forest supervisor
19 started out with was in June of 1979 when the conifer
20 started to sprout again was five to 20 per cent. Now,
21 what the final figure was or whether they did an
22 inventory and actually counted the amount of dead trees
23 or what, I don't know. I didn't follow it up beyond
24 that.

25 MR. CASSIDY: No further questions.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

2 Ms. Blastorah?

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Rice, just one or two
4 questions of clarification. I believe it was the
5 Gummer article and I'll just see if I can --

6 MR. RICE: Gummer.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Gummer. Was that Exhibit
8 1942, Mrs. Koven?

9 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, it is, Ms. Blastorah.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: I just wanted to clarify,
11 you gave the title of that, Mr. Rice, as Pesticide
12 Monitoring in the Prairies of Western Canada.

13 Am I correct then that is actually a
14 study of agricultural use of pesticides, not forestry
15 use?

16 MR. RICE: I think for the most part it
17 is.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Now, you also
19 showed a number of slides of tip burn on trees. I take
20 it those slides were taken a relatively short time
21 after spray; is that correct, some months for instance?

22 MR. RICE: Within about eight months.
23 We're looking at a spray application in I believe the
24 24th of August -- pardon me, in '78 in Chartrand
25 Township and the date would be here that we did the

1 sampling, I think we mentioned March, March.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: I don't need a precise
3 date. What I wanted to clarify actually --

4 MR. RICE: Eight months, seven to eight
5 months.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Seven to eight months.

7 MR. RICE: And that's before the next
8 growing season. So it isn't -- as Mr. Cassidy
9 mentioned, you can't tell until they start to resprout
10 in the spring how much damage has been done.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: And that's the point I
12 wanted to get at. That would apply to all of the slide
13 situations, not just the one in particular --

14 MR. RICE: In terms of the conifer tip
15 burn, that's correct.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. So there could
17 actually be much less mortality than the slides might
18 imply.

19 MR. RICE: And there was in terms of what
20 it looked like even from what MNR people thought and
21 from what other -- like, the Abitibi-Price field
22 operators as well as ourselves.

23 It looks like there's a really bad burn,
24 but it will come back and I think Dr. Carrow mentioned
25 in his comments -- would you like me to just quote

1 that?

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly.

3 MR. RICE: Since he was -- this is back
4 to the Sault Star article, and Dr. Rod Carrow, part of
5 his other comment was that the chemical was mixed
6 wrongly or applied wrongly, he said, if you mix it too
7 strong it looks like it's going to kill. So the
8 Ministry, he said, uses 2,4-D quite a lot for
9 vegetation management for conifers.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: So you'd agree with me
11 that particular incident would not be any comment on --

12 MR. RICE: The overall program.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: On the overall program?

14 MR. RICE: As I stated, I think when I
15 qualified my statement, I believe Mrs. Koven asked me
16 before, that this is one example of a treatment that
17 had a problem, and I thought it was worthwhile to take
18 a little closer look at it.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Right. And I think you
20 indicated in response to Mrs. Koven that you didn't
21 really know how common an occurrence that was and you
22 had no reason to believe that is a common occurrence;
23 am I correct in that?

24 MR. RICE: I couldn't speak to that.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay. One other point of

1 clarification, you did mention a 1988 spray program, I
2 think you said that was here in Sioux Lookout; was I
3 correct in that?

4 MR. RICE: Yeah. There has been a
5 continuous program, I believe each year, and the '88
6 was the concern about the lateness of the flight and
7 the visibility which I can't attest to either because
8 I'm not a pilot.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I correct that
10 your concern there was just your perception that due to
11 the light conditions the pilot may have had some
12 difficulty in seeing and therefore have flown a little
13 higher?

14 MR. RICE: Yeah. I believe I used the
15 word may.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: And you indicated that
17 the wind conditions were within acceptable limits under
18 the MOE guidelines?

19 MR. RICE: Yes. These are taken right
20 out of the sheets of the records of Transport Canada,
21 their files, yes..

22 MS. BLASTORAH: And are you aware of any
23 problems as a result of that particular spray program?

24 MR. RICE: I don't know of any.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Okay.

1 MR. RICE: And I didn't investigate any
2 either in '88, just the flight time.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions.
4 Thank you, Madam Chair.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
6 Thank you very much, Mr. Rice.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you, Mr. Rice.
8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir?

9 MR. MULTIMAKI: I would like to ask you a
10 question, Mr. Rice. That spray program in 1988, I
11 assume that was on the Lac Seul Forest just north of
12 Sioux Lookout.

13 MR. RICE: I'm not sure which flight,
14 whether there was any Crown -- I think Lake Foster John
15 Thompson. Would that answer that. I presume it was
16 the Lac Seul Forest camp forest products, yes.

17 MR. MULTIMAKI: Yes. At the time I was
18 on that spray program, I remember, and there was --
19 instructions to our pilots were to, nonetheless flights
20 at night, were to fly the next block for the next
21 morning.

22 And do you remember or do you have in
23 your notes when that the load was actually dumped or
24 when spray was actually checked in the next block for
25 the next spray?

1 MR. RICE: No, but from our observation -
2 and I don't have the radio operator here - that plane
3 came back to the deck off of the main runway 34 and I
4 believe he saw him load up another ton. I have no
5 notes about the number of times he loaded, but he
6 was -- the staff were still waiting for him on that
7 third flight and, from my observation, he was loaded
8 again, then they brought the truck and MNR stayed
9 there -- they may have stayed there, but they brought
10 their own truck up to the parking lot to wait for him.

11 That was my observation.

12 MR. MULTIMAKI: You have no knowledge of
13 when that flight was -- or when the load was actually
14 dumped or whether those people dusted or not?

15 MR. RICE: Oh yes, it would have to be
16 between -- my notes show that it would have to be
17 between - and I can get the landing sheets to get the
18 exact minute - between two minutes before twilight and
19 some time between 23 minutes after.

20 He was out during that time, that was his
21 third flight out, just before and after twilight time.

22 MR. MULTIMAKI: And he was loaded?

23 MR. RICE: Yes, as far as I know we saw
24 him load up that flight.

25 There's a comment from - I won't mention

1 the radio operator's name - but his comment was: Well,
2 it's pushing it, or words to that effect.

3 MR. MULTIMAKI: Okay.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Rice.

6 MR. RICE: Thank you.

7 I guess that took more than half an hour.

8 MADAM CHAIR: We are going to give our
9 court reporter a break actually, and we'll be back in
10 15 minutes.

11 ---Recess at 3:35 p.m.

12 ---On resuming at 3:50 p.m.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Vern Hollett here?

14 Mr. Hollett. Good afternoon, Mr.
15 Hollett. Would you like to come forward to the table
16 and we will swear you in and then have you take a seat
17 at this little table with the microphone.

18 Good afternoon.

19 MR. HOLLETT: Hi.

20 VERN HOLLETT, Sworn

21 MR. HOLLETT: Okay. I represent the
22 Sioux Lookout/Hudson Tourist Outfitters Association and
23 my brief is not specific, it's specific to our concern,
24 but our concern is the general cutting practices that
25 are currently going on that we would like to see either

1 modified or more closely monitored.

2 As tourist outfitters that sell
3 wilderness experiences to non-residents we are
4 certainly interested in the direction these hearings
5 are taking. Our customers come up to Sioux Lookout for
6 a variety of reasons; relaxation, fishing quality,
7 wilderness experience, seclusion and wildlife
8 opportunities. Any time that our natural environment
9 is altered and any of the above are changed our
10 livelihood is at risk.

11 The majority of our people and residents
12 alike prefer the look of a treed shoreline and
13 surrounding hills as opposed to barren hilltops.
14 Fishing is not just catching fish, it's the experience
15 of going out and pursuing them. Clean water, rustling
16 aspen, waves lapping at the boat side, birds overhead;
17 in a word, tranquility.

18 Cutting practices should not tarnish the
19 fishing ideal that we all enjoy and not just
20 non-residents, but residents alike. When I go fishing
21 I like the serenity of it.

22 There are many examples of timber
23 harvesting activities affecting tourism operations
24 through both access and aesthetics. Our target
25 marketing is directed at people to show them a

1 wilderness experience, we are not showing pictures of
2 clearcuts on our brochures, we're showing tractless
3 forest and that's the image that they've preconceived
4 ahead when they come up here.

5 Because we are dealing with a renewable
6 resource and a variety of user interests - by renewable
7 resource I'm referring to timber - it's often difficult
8 to make an accurate assessment of damage incurred when
9 an area previously remote has been accessed, and by
10 damage I mean adverse changes to our environment.

11 Also, as each individual area is
12 accessed, it generally affects an individual more than
13 a group, hence, a public outcry is often late or a lot
14 less than it should be and also realize that in the
15 last year or so we've started up with -- or the MNR has
16 started up co-management committees and that certainly
17 is something that should be fostered in the future that
18 has given us hope for more direct input into each
19 cutting plan.

20 At present in Sioux Lookout the
21 cumulative effect of two decades of intensive logging
22 has had a cancerous impact on the remote wilderness
23 character of the area surrounding our community. If
24 the present cutting rate continues for the next decade
25 there will be no remote virgin wilderness left within a

1 hundred miles of Sioux Lookout.

2 And we would like to see the mandate not
3 being to remove all of our wilderness, I mean certainly
4 logging has to go on, but we don't have to take all the
5 wilderness out through the 11th baseline to sacrifice
6 any other and all other user groups for the forest of
7 one big one.

8 We would like to see management plans in
9 place that are not to the detriment of tourism
10 interests. Understandably the cutting must continue to
11 get full benefit for another important renewable
12 resource and we feel that with the some modifications
13 occurring, cutting practices should continue or will
14 continue.

15 I've got a couple of what we feel are
16 recommendations for what's suitable for us. Does that
17 qualify with what I can tell?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

19 MR. HOLLETT: Lakes that are already road
20 accessible, we recommend that during the summer, which
21 is the tourism operating season May 15 to October 15,
22 cuts should be 2,000 metres back from the shoreline.

23 Winter cuts could be accomplished with a
24 150-metre reserve, providing the winter roads are
25 rendered unusable when they're finished.

1 All lakes that have fishing interests --

2 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hollett.

3 The size of the reserve in the wintertime that you're
4 recommending.

5 MR. HOLLETT: Mm-hmm.

6 MADAM CHAIR: What was that?

7 MR. HOLLETT: 2,000 metres.

8 MADAM CHAIR: A 2,000-metre reserve in
9 the summer months on road accessible lakes.

10 MR. HOLLETT: Summer months, excuse me,
11 and winter it was 150 metre.

12 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

13 MR. HOLLETT: And what we are pointing at
14 there is not 2,000 metre of no cut, it's just 2,000
15 metres with no cut in the summertime. That remaining
16 1,850 metres would have to be a winter harvest not a
17 summer harvest so that our clients aren't lying in bed
18 listening to skidders rowing around on the shore of the
19 lake or fishing on the lake, at least it's far enough
20 away that the sound will have a minimal impact to them.

21 All lakes should have a skyline reserve
22 that have tourism value or fishing value to it, so that
23 you're not looking at a barren hilltop surrounding you
24 while you're doing your remote thing.

25 On remote fly-in lakes, cutting practices

1 should be monitored very carefully. Most fly-in camps
2 are four to 10-man land use permits. These lakes have
3 been surveyed by the MNR and the maximum utilization
4 level established for each lake.

5 To allow through poor cutting practices
6 or lack of foresight access to these remote lakes
7 directly contravenes MNR's own management guidelines
8 and this should not be allowed, yet there's many
9 instances of where that has happened in the past
10 already.

11 With the remote tourism lakes we feel
12 that the same cutting guidelines should be the 2,000
13 metres and the shoreline reserve should be an automatic
14 200 metres. This will allow anglers to get out of
15 their boat and wander 50 metres into the bush without
16 finding themselves in the middle of a clearcut. It
17 will also give the area's animals a band of their
18 original homeland to continue existence where perhaps
19 our customers will get a chance to see them, as opposed
20 to the 60-metre guideline they now have to try and
21 exist in, which obviously isn't big enough, they have
22 to go to the reserves and get away from the lake.

23 We are against large clearcuts done in
24 the same area in the same year. I know the MNR has
25 guidelines now, I don't know who exactly watches them,

1 and I have no way of knowing how many square hectares
2 I'm looking at from the air, but there is some awfully
3 massive cuts that have went on in this area
4 particularly in the Idaho Lake area back I guess in
5 about 1980-81, early 80s, anyhow in that range, late
6 70s, that cut very large tracts, very aesthetically
7 unappealing as you're flying over it. Now, it's
8 growing up quite nicely, we've had to wait 10 years for
9 that.

10 Another thing that we have quite a
11 concern with is, one, the access, the large clearcuts
12 and having to put up with it but then fly over those
13 same areas and find the wood left lying there stacked
14 up and never hauled up, or stacked or not all slashed,
15 part of it left tree-length, and I'm told that it's
16 butt rot or it's tops, it's pulp, there's no market,
17 but you can fly over a lot of cuts and see none of
18 that, most cuts have none of that, then you can go into
19 other areas - and some of these areas are relatively
20 delicate - and here they are one end accessed an area
21 and left the wood cutting there, and I think the MNR
22 should have tighter guidelines saying if you get into
23 butt rot or if you get into too many tops and there's
24 not that much merchantable wood here, then we have to
25 redo our thinking, quit cutting, don't just keep

1 cutting and stacking up it and then we just don't haul
2 it anyway. There's quite a bit of that.

3 I've also got -- at the end of this I
4 will give you a few pictures of what I'm talking about
5 here regarding minimal shoreline reserve, regarding
6 wood left lying in the bush, regarding tree-length left
7 lying in the wood.

8 We would like to see a thorough
9 evaluation conducted on every navigable creek and river
10 crossing and I know there is now, but there's cases of
11 where they've crossed rivers and it's just not
12 palatable. The industry had some input and then the
13 MNR made their decisions and we're stuck with the road
14 that's become a problem even though supposedly we had
15 input. Too often when a river is crossed the remote
16 integrity of an area is lost because it accesses boat
17 traffic up or downstream.

18 The MNR should plan our forests and
19 fisheries management with the present as well as the
20 future in mind. I realize that's what they're trying
21 to do, but definitely to think into the future. Many
22 times the MNR and forest industry have justified
23 habitat degradation and lake access by telling us that
24 in 70 years the forest will be better off. We disagree
25 with that logic. Of course, we want to have forestry

1 in 70 years, but we also want to have the quality
2 wilderness that we now enjoy within the next decade.
3 Please don't sacrifice our growing industry to the
4 logging interests. We feel that with good management
5 practices and co-operative consultation such as the
6 current committees that are slowly springing up that we
7 can reap the benefit of the resource without
8 devastating it and without affecting our livelihood to
9 the point that we don't have a climate to operate in
10 any more.

11 Tourism has had a number of blows from
12 all directions; slow economy, unfriendly government
13 policies, logging and the aesthetics of what we are
14 selling, there's a whole number of things that are
15 slowly undermining us and if we can stop any or all of
16 them, then tourism is going to continue to be strong.
17 If all of these forces come in underneath us, then
18 maybe tourism will land on its head. Certainly in a
19 remote aspect like Sioux Lookout where we depend on the
20 remoteness and the wilderness is what we're trying to
21 sell.

22 Now, the pictures I have they're not
23 slides, so everybody can't see them, but I have listed
24 what I have for them and I have also got this text in
25 good copy to give to you, if you want.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Hollett, we will
2 take a copy of your written submission. And how many
3 photographs do you have?

4 MR. HOLLETT: There's nine. Actually
5 there should have been a few more, one of my primest
6 cases of poor access and poor timber planning didn't
7 come out on my film and I've already been up twice
8 taking the pictures so that would mean the third round.
9 I don't know if that could be submitted as a later
10 mail-in if I went and did it again or does it become
11 moot after?

12 MADAM CHAIR: No, you're certainly
13 allowed to mail in material to the Board.

14 MR. HOLLETT: As a addendum.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, as long as it's
16 identified what it is you are asking the Board to look
17 at and when the photo was taken.

18 MR. HOLLETT: Okay. I have maps as well
19 that go with the photographs just so that you can
20 relate it a little easier. A photograph doesn't mean
21 much when it's only this big, but on map it would show
22 where the area of concern is, what has actually
23 happened or what's about to happen.

24 What I would like to do, because the
25 audience can't see them anyhow, is just submit it

1 possibly tonight. It will give me a chance to link it
2 together with the maps. The photographs just came in
3 today so they're ready to look at now if you would like
4 to discuss them, but just to submit a package. I would
5 rather do it this evening when you come back tonight or
6 before you leave Sioux Lookout.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have the maps you
8 want to give us as well.

9 MR. HOLLETT: I have those here too, but
10 I would just like to make it so that it's readily
11 understandable to you. If I could submit the other
12 photographs later that are missing, then perhaps I
13 should do it all at once, or what's the easiest way to
14 keep it clear in the Board's mind?

15 MADAM CHAIR: It's probably better to
16 have it done all at the same time. The best thing I
17 think to do is to have Mr. Pascoe work with you and he
18 can help you identify the photographs and the location
19 on the map. We are going to be here tomorrow as well.
20 Are you -- you're working, you're not --

21 MR. HOLLETT: I could come in the
22 morning.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Tonight we have three hours
24 scheduled from 7:00 until 10:00.

25 MR. HOLLETT: I don't need to make

1 another submission, I just want to get the evidence and
2 the documentation there so you can refer to it and see
3 what's going on, what's been going on and what's about
4 to go on and just have that information to refer to.

5 MADAM CHAIR: The Board would appreciate
6 that. We will certainly accept those documents, the
7 maps with the photographs and, again, Mr. Pascoe can
8 help you identify them.

9 MR. HOLLETT: Yeah. They're already
10 numbered to relate, just the one photograph that I
11 don't have that I would like to have, that really
12 brings home the exact problem.

13 MADAM CHAIR: You can send that on later.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1947: Photographs (A-I) presented by
15 Mr. Vern Hollett.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like quickly to
17 describe for us what the photographs are showing.

18 MR. HOLLETT: Okay. Would you like me to
19 bring them to you and describe them to you?

20 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Why don't we take a
21 look at those.

22 If the lawyers representing any of the
23 parties want to look over our shoulders at the
24 photographs as well, they can do it at the same time
25 Mr. Hollett is showing them to us.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Maybe for the purposes of
2 the record we can just move one of the microphones over
3 so Mr. Hollett can be recorded. It might make it
4 simpler.

5 MADAM CHAIR: We will call this Exhibit
6 1947A.

7 MR. HOLLETT: Shall I number it?

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

9 Would you briefly describe that, Mr.
10 Hollett.

11 MR. HOLLETT: Okay. Well, this is just a
12 case of an access road to access timber too close to a
13 lake, the name of the lake of expanse, it had
14 previously been accessed by other logging roads on the
15 other side of it so it wasn't - it wasn't as critical.
16 It used to be an outpost lake before, it was previously
17 accessed, and that shut down the outpost operation,
18 that was back about 10 years ago.

19 Now, this is just an access road. It was
20 a remote portage in type lake, but with this road going
21 in, this kind of road access here to that kind of a
22 landing allows people a hundred foot pull to pull
23 their boat into the lake and now it has, from a remote
24 tourist aspect, virtually no value, so it's just
25 basically a drive-in lake.

1 And this was not on the MNR plan when
2 they showed the road guideline corridor. Here is the
3 road where it's supposed to go, but they weren't
4 showing a road down to the shoreline, but through the
5 lay of the land or whatever there is the situation.

6 MADAM CHAIR: And how far is this landing
7 from the shore?

8 MR. HOLLETT: I would be guessing. You
9 can see there's a vehicle right there which is about 20
10 feet long, so that's probably a hundred feet, whereas
11 the road is probably -- that's likely 150-metre reserve
12 left on the lake.

13 MADAM CHAIR: So would the operator have
14 been satisfied if the landing were on this tertiary
15 road?

16 MR. HOLLETT: Well, in this case the
17 operator has gone out of business with the first road,
18 it's just an example of road access going into a lake
19 for no particular purpose.

20 MADAM CHAIR: So your recommendation is
21 that such roads and landings be outside the 2,000-metre
22 reserve?

23 MR. HOLLETT: Well, in this case it sort
24 of gets down to a case that to my mind is full of a
25 hundred topics of a similar situation, but if a gravel

1 pit being near the road, which I'll come to those,
2 around the corner or any kind of access off a main road
3 with proximity to a lake, if the lake is supposed to be
4 maintaining this wilderness characteristic, then there
5 shouldn't be gravel pits right beside the road and
6 there shouldn't little tertiary roads to go down and
7 pick up timber. If the mandate has been to leavethis
8 reserve, then there shouldn't be a tertiary road going
9 down to the edge of it to allow people hundred foot
10 accesses instead of 150-metre access.

11 MR. MARTEL: But with terrain vehicles
12 now, even if you have that over there, that landing,
13 you will have access to the lake regardless; would you
14 not?

15 MR. HOLLETT: To some extent. The easier
16 it gets, if the road went right to the shore and there
17 was a dock then that would be the best thing, then this
18 would be the next best, and then from here would be
19 next best with a three wheel vehicle, but our forest is
20 pretty remote to begin with, just by the length of the
21 gravel roads and if a 150 metres of timber is left,
22 that's relatively good -- with our winter cut
23 guidelines, that's an adequate -- even with
24 three-wheeled vehicles, that's a fairly adequate buffer
25 left to protect the lakes.

1 But this lake - and I would have to ask
2 MNR, to go back beyond the history of the fellows that
3 are here - what the land use permit number used to be,
4 but I would wager it would be no more than 10 people is
5 what they deemed to be sufficient on a lake of that
6 size. At any particular time now there would be five
7 or 10 boats on that lake fishing daily, which is well
8 beyond what they would have suggested themselves the
9 lake utilization should be.

10 This one here --

11 MADAM CHAIR: This will be Exhibit 1947B.

12 MR. HOLLETT: This is the case of a main
13 road called the Vermilion River Road being poorly
14 placed with no regard, and I'm not saying -- you know,
15 this is anybody's fault now, just not to be done again.
16 If the road access is not supposed to access a lake, in
17 this case it was deemed we don't want to access this
18 lake over here, but they put the road right through
19 beside this small lake which is a direct link into that
20 one and then put a gravel pit right here, so there's a
21 nice handy place to park, and now for people to get
22 into that lake, which has a couple of fly-in camps on
23 it, it's about a hundred yard trail through the pines
24 and you're on to this lake, and then with high water
25 you can boat right into that; with low water there's a

1 small portage here, but if this same road had have been
2 placed 500 feet further over on the other side of the
3 small lake, it would have remained the whole area
4 virtually inaccessible which was what the plan was
5 supposed to have been, was to have kept the whole thing
6 unaccessible. Now, it's accessible through portage but
7 when you're selling fly-in trips, it's a difficult --

8 MADAM CHAIR: And what was the year on
9 this description?

10 MR. HOLLETT: I would say about the mid
11 to late 70s. Vermilion River Road.

12 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And in the
13 first photograph?

14 MR. HOLLETT: That one there is about
15 1988.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 1947C.

17 MR. HOLLETT: This is just an example
18 of --

19 MR. MARTEL: What do you want to show me.

20 MR. HOLLETT: Well, it's basically the
21 same, it just shows the lake.

22 MR. MARTEL: This is the same.

23 MR. HOLLETT: This is the same one.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Same as B.

25 MR. HOLLETT: This one here is indicating

1 a cut that went on two years ago of wood that was
2 never -- that was cut and never hauled out. Virtually
3 the whole cut is all lying there cut and hasn't been
4 hauled away.

5 So that's -- I don't quite understand the
6 argument that it might be all tops or it might be all
7 butt rot. This entire big hill of probably half a mile
8 by half a mile has been cut. These are stacked timber
9 too along the edge of the road.

10 MR. MARTEL: Oh, okay, that's piles.

11 MR. HOLLETT: Those are piles taken from
12 the air at 800 feet.

13 MR. MARTEL: What are they, eight foot?

14 MR. HOLLETT: Eight foot stacks.

15 MR. MARTEL: I thought is was a road for
16 a minute.

17 MR. HOLLETT: Well, it's a winter road
18 but this picture was taken last week, there's a bit of
19 snow on the ground. These piles, on an estimate that
20 pile would be 20-feet high of eight foot wood by 80 or
21 90 feet long and then lots of other smaller piles all
22 along it, but this is just one tertiary road in this
23 winter cut that's about half a mile by half a mile that
24 is all -- or a lot of it, I guess, has been hauled but
25 there's an awful lot of it has been left there and it's

1 been there now for two gears.

2 MADAM CHAIR: All right. That will be
3 Exhibit 1947D.

4 MR. HOLLETT: This is just another cut in
5 the same area but you can see with the snow
6 highlighting it that a lot of the trees have never even
7 been cut into the slash as if they were never -- a
8 possible defence on this is that this timber is still
9 going to be picked up because it has a shelf life in
10 the bush of a couple of years, but a lot of this has
11 never been -- it is full-length trees there that have
12 never been cut up period, they've just been skidded to
13 the edge, part of them cut, and rest of it is obviously
14 destined to live out the rest of its life there.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Have those been delimbed or
16 are they --

17 MR. HOLLETT: I would say they're
18 delimbed and lying there. You can see it's also
19 extremely clearcut, like, there's nothing -- clearcut,
20 this whole hillside.

21 MR. MARTEL: What's the length of those?

22 MR. HOLLETT: I would guess 60 to 80
23 feet.

24 MADAM CHAIR: This will be Exhibit 1947
25 E.

1 MR. HOLLETT: My point with these two
2 photographs is just that, you know, when access and
3 aesthetics is so important to us, you know, how can the
4 MNR justify letting them go in - and granted it was
5 probably an honest mistake that started - but when does
6 someone say: Well, wait a minute, we're cutting timber
7 here that's only 50 per cent or 30 per cent marketable
8 and all the stuff we're skidding here is no good, how
9 can they cut off the whole hillside and allow a mistake
10 to be that large and then say: Well, I guess there's
11 nothing we can do with it, we'll just leave the wood
12 there.

13 This is an area here that gets into the
14 vastness of the clearcuts that I described, but also
15 here in the foreground you will see piles of wood, and
16 I would wager that pile of wood is 15 feet high by a
17 hundred feet long, the longest one, and this is wood
18 that has been left there for 10 years, it's right on
19 the edge of -- within a half mile of a lake trout lake
20 and a delicate nature lake and the MNR allowed the wood
21 to go in there and be cut, even though it wasn't
22 merchantable wood or a lot of it wasn't merchantable,
23 potential lake access problems on the lake trout lake
24 and here the wood still lies after 10 years.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 1947F. And that's

1 Tully Lake?

2 MR. HOLLETT: Right.

3 MADAM CHAIR: And that is described as

4 Tully Lake, T-u-l-l-y.

5 MR. HOLLETT: This one here indicates a
6 major road and a major river crossing where they did
7 their best to stay away from the lake. This lake has
8 three outpost camps on it. This distance is probably
9 200 metres from here to there.

10 The current logging plan indicates that
11 they want to cut all of this timber and all of that
12 timber which is going to bring pretty well road view
13 into lakeview and for any kind of bare ground at all to
14 get from there right into the lake, where now at least
15 there's 150 or 250-metre buffer, and to me that should
16 be -- our stand on this is no cutting within a half
17 mile of this bridge, so that it will leave the
18 integrity of that river crossing and keep the access
19 down to as minimal as possible.

20 There's a little bit of portage access in
21 there now but it's minimal, but if this is cut out, we
22 will feel the integrity of that lake is going to be
23 severely jeopardized and along with that goes three
24 fly-in outpost camps and the understanding that the
25 road access is for timber removal, not lake access.

1 This is a picture of the same lake in the
2 distance. This is the same road, that gravel pit right
3 there as this one here, but it just...

4 MADAM CHAIR: What lake is this?

5 MR. HOLLETT: Wapesi.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Wapesi Lake, W-a-p-e-s-i,
7 and that was Exhibit 1947G.

8 MR. HOLLETT: Okay, this one is the
9 same -- different angle of the same area. That gravel
10 pit there in this one here. With the road being that
11 close to the lake, then the gravel pit being on the
12 north side of the road just brings you that much
13 closer, that much more parking and there's a lot of
14 examples where gravel pits are lakeside of delicate
15 lakes.

16 I think MNR should look very carefully
17 before allowing -- it's got to be a flip of the coin
18 whether you go to the left or the right side of the
19 road, and yet the odds are that they're always on the
20 side of the road that's closest to the lake.

21 MR. MARTEL: This is the lake you want
22 protected?

23 MR. HOLLETT: That's right.

24 MADAM CHAIR: The last photograph was
25 Exhibit 1947H.

1 MR. HOLLETT: Okay. That was all my
2 pictures. I have maps that show these areas and that
3 number correlates to the area on the map which I can
4 provide you with as well.

5 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Why don't we
6 give these back to you and then Mr. Pascoe will make
7 sure I have recorded the exhibit numbers correctly.

8 Thank you very much, Mr. Hollett.

9 MR. HOLLETT: Okay.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, pardon me. Were there
11 any questions for Mr. Hollett from anyone in the
12 audience?

13 Do any of the parties have questions for
14 Mr. Hollett? Mr. Cassidy?

15 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

16 At the beginning of your discussion, Mr.
17 Hollett --

18 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hollett,
19 could you come back to the table. I don't think this
20 will be too long.

21 MR. HOLLETT: Okay.

22 MR. CASSIDY: No, I don't anticipate it
23 will be long, Madam Chair, because I wanted to ask Mr.
24 Hollett, at the beginning of your discussion you talked
25 about tourism suffering some problems recently, one of

1 which was a slow economy.

2 Can you expand on that and explain how
3 the -- what the impacts are of the slow economy on
4 tourism?

5 MR. HOLLETT: I don't know if I can or
6 not. My thought process there was just indicating that
7 there's a number of things that are slowing up tourism,
8 the economy, loss of tourism potential areas, GST tax,
9 there's a number of areas that are undermining tourism
10 and if logging runs rampant and lakes are accessed then
11 that coupled with the other things that tourism is
12 presently suffering are going to suffer real hard times
13 for the tourism industry.

14 MR. CASSIDY: I understand that's what
15 you said the first time, sir. I'm focussing on the
16 economics of it. Am I correct that tourism has
17 declined in northwestern Ontario, tourism visits that
18 is, in the last couple of years with the recession?

19 MR. HOLLETT: From what I understand from
20 listening to the radio and the border crossing, that
21 tourism people are down. In talking to individual
22 business persons, myself and others that I deal with,
23 it's anywhere from down slightly to on par in Sioux
24 Lookout.

25 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Most of your

1 clientele is American?

2 MR. HOLLETT: That's correct.

3 MR. CASSIDY: So they're not from here?

4 MR. HOLLETT: That's correct.

5 MR. CASSIDY: And you have been in
6 business for how long?

7 MR. HOLLETT: Since '86.

8 MR. CASSIDY: No further questions.

9 Thank you, Madam Chair.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Ms. Gillespie?

11 MS. GILLESPIE: No questions, Madam
12 Chair.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Just a couple of
15 questions.

16 Mr. Hollett, you indicated to the Board
17 that you were going to provide some tie-in of these
18 photographs that you filed to a map.

19 Will you also, in doing that, be able to
20 indicate the year that the photographs were taken and
21 the year of the cut?

22 MR. HOLLETT: All photographs are four
23 days old.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Four days old. And does
25 it indicate on the back of all of them how old the cut

1 is?

2 MR. HOLLETT: No, it doesn't, but I can
3 do that.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: You can do that. Okay.

5 Well, I don't take the time to go into that now then.

6 I just had one or two minor questions
7 then, or more general, rather. You raised a number of
8 concerns in your presentation early on about 60-metre
9 cuts under the fisheries guideline, I think you
10 referred to?

11 MR. HOLLETT: Mm-hmm.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: And also your perception
13 that it is appropriate and necessary in some cases to
14 have skyline reserves for tourism purposes.

15 Would you agree with me that both --
16 reserves greater than 60 metres and skyline reserves
17 are both provided for in the tourism guidelines?

18 MR. HOLLETT: I would agree with you, but
19 I would say they're not adequately or accurately
20 enforced at present. We are still having -- the 60
21 metres is adequately enforced, but it's not an adequate
22 amount.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: For tourism purposes?

24 MR. HOLLETT: For tourism and I feel for
25 wildlife as well and I've been a trapper for 15 years

1 and I feel that the 60-metre buffer left on little a
2 strip of timber is not adequate for the animals that
3 were originally residing there. If you alter the
4 habitat you bring in a whole different species of
5 animal but that's not necessarily fair to the animals
6 that were there prior to the clearcutting going on.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, you indicated that
8 you have been involved in co-management committees in
9 the district and it's my understanding that in fact you
10 have been a member of two different stakeholders
11 committees in this district; is that correct?

12 MR. HOLLETT: That's correct.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: And you're currently a
14 member of the Lac Seul stakeholders committee?

15 MR. HOLLETT: Correct.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Do you find that an
17 appropriate means to raise and deal with some of
18 the types of concerns that you've raised with the Board
19 here today?

20 MR. HOLLETT: I'm hoping it is, but so
21 far it's too young to tell. We're going on, I guess
22 our fourth meeting, our fifth meeting will be tomorrow
23 night and at this point we haven't covered a lot of
24 ground, it's just a long-term commitment that I made to
25 my association and to my own business to follow it

1 through.

2 Certainly the Minitaki advisory one was
3 good but it was supposed to be three months and it took
4 -- well, it's still ongoing and it's going on three
5 years. It's a long process.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: That's a lake management
7 advisory committee; is it?

8 MR. HOLLETT: That's right.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And other one that you
10 were just speaking of is a timber management
11 stakeholders committee?

12 MR. HOLLETT: That's right.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: And I understand that
14 you're representing the tourism industry on that Lac
15 Seul stakeholders committee.

16 MR. HOLLETT: (nodding affirmatively)

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Could you give the Board
18 an indication of what other types of interests are
19 represented on that stakeholders committee?

20 MR. HOLLETT: I can't remember them all
21 but trapping, timber, bait fishing, the Town of Sioux
22 Lookout, the Town of Hudson, the Lac Seul Lake -- Lac
23 Seul Management Advisory Committee has a seat on there,
24 PINE, which is a local environmental group, and two or
25 three others. It's a very wide spectrum. I think it

1 adequately covers whoever's interest is going on -- oh,
2 native interests from all the native bands that are in
3 the area concerned.

4 MS. BLASTORAH: So you would agree with
5 the me that the range of interests that you've
6 expressed concerns about here today are represented on
7 that stakeholders committee?

8 MR. HOLLETT: Yep.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Those are my
10 questions.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
12 Hollett.

13 MR. HOLLETT: Okay.

14 MADAM CHAIR: We will now call on Mr.
15 Andy Tardiff.

16 ANDY TARDIFF, Sworn

17 MR. TARDIFF: My name is Andy Tardiff and
18 I'm the owner of Andre Tardiff Agencies Limited in
19 Ignace, I'm also the Reeve of the Township of Ignace
20 and I employ approximately 15 people in Ignace.

21 Most of my business, approximately 80 per
22 cent of my business as independent is with the forest
23 industry. Our township is approximately 75 per cent
24 due to the forest industry and, as far as I'm
25 concerned, I've been on many a boards with the forest

1 management, co-management, I have served on them, I
2 think that forest industry has served us well and I
3 think that they have come a long ways in 15 years that
4 I've been dealing with them.

5 And if you take a look at how they were
6 dealing 15 years ago to what they're doing today,
7 you'll find that there is a total turnaround, that
8 they're very co-operative with the MNR and the MOE and
9 I think without the forest industry in northwestern
10 Ontario that we would be dead.

11 I heard Mr. Price or Rice was it, stating
12 that around the Ignace area that that spray was so
13 deadly or it had damaged the trees. I deliver fuel
14 products through that area at least once a week and I
15 would like the people to go take a look at it. It is
16 just like a mattress, it's very -- the trees are now
17 about 35 feet tall, very thick.

18 So if it did do any damage, it sure
19 picked it up afterwards. And if I had known that he
20 was going to bring that up today, I would have brought
21 you pictures of what it looks like today.

22 Being that I really went alone in the
23 area with the forest industries because I do deliver
24 product to both CP Forest Products and Buchanan Forest
25 Products and if you look back 15 years where the

1 environment wasn't being looked after too well and you
2 look at it today, I think they're leading in the
3 industry of taking care of the environment and managing
4 the forest.

5 I would recommend to a lot of the people
6 that I've heard comments from that they should go when
7 there is planning by the forest industry and ask
8 questions at that time and put their voice in at that
9 time. That's what we did in the Township of Ignace and
10 with the CP and Buchanan and we've accomplished a lot
11 and also on our co-management committee we got a lot of
12 information from industry.

13 I can tell you that also right now that
14 with our closure of Mattagami Mines that Ignace, if it
15 wasn't for CP and Buchanan and other, Abitibi-Price,
16 that we would have suffered very greatly, but due to
17 the fact that they were there and available and were
18 able to close down some camps and commute them out of
19 Ignace, they did survive, our community.

20 So with that, I may sound that I'm one
21 sided, but if you have lived and worked with the forest
22 industry for a long time I think you would feel the
23 same way.

24 Because if we impose too many rules and
25 too stringent rules on them, first thing you know they

1 will close up and what will the north look like.

2 That's all I have to say.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Tardiff.

4 Does anyone have a question to put to Mr. Tardiff?

5 (no response)

6 Thank you very much, sir.

7 Is Mr. Melvin Erickson here?

8 MELVIN ERICKSON, Sworn

9 MR. ERICKSON: My name is Melvin
10 Erickson. I have been in the logging industry as a
11 contractor for the last -- since 1972 originally. My
12 company name is Silver Falls Contractors and directly
13 at the present time we employ 20 to 25 people. There
14 is times when we've had up to 650 people on the
15 payroll.

16 And our business totally depends on the
17 logging industry. If the logging industry was to get
18 to a stage where it doesn't exist any more, which is
19 hardly not possible, who knows, it could have a
20 devastating effect on northwestern Ontario.

21 I think there's a lot of people who do
22 live in northwestern Ontario that do not realize what
23 the logging industry really promotes in northwestern
24 Ontario, because I think a big portion of all the
25 people in smaller towns, even including Thunder Bay,

1 plays a very big part in their livelihood.

2 I have not got any exact figures, but
3 there was a shutdown in a big paper mill in Thunder Bay
4 a few years back through a labour strike and at that
5 time that company employed approximately 2,000 people,
6 and while they were shut down they took a survey as to
7 how many other people it indirectly involved and it was
8 approximately 30,000 people.

9 So the forest or the logging industry is
10 a very vital situation in northwestern Ontario. I
11 don't think there's not enough of the public realizes
12 this. I think they should be -- the communication
13 system is good, I can't say that it's not good, it's
14 getting better, but there are too many people in the
15 public or public people that are not involved in the
16 logging industry, they feel that we go there and we
17 sabotage the forest and we do nothing to renew it, but
18 that is totally wrong.

19 There is -- I'm sure that everybody has a
20 silviculture method of regenerating which has been
21 brought up here today already and regeneration has been
22 good, and still there is a lot of timber that is, I
23 guess what we call -- loggers say, that is left in
24 parks that we can't cut and we would like to cut it
25 and -- but it's closer and -- I guess there isn't that

1 much in the park system.

2 But the changes in the last few years, my
3 feeling is that maybe our cut-overs are getting smaller
4 and there's more roads being built to areas whereas
5 again we understand even at this meeting that a lot of
6 people feel that the cut-overs are too big, but it is a
7 natural renewable resource in Ontario, trees are
8 renewable resources but if you have to build more roads
9 to areas that you're cutting in, it's only obvious your
10 cost is going to be higher and if the cut areas are
11 smaller, it's obvious that you have to build more roads
12 to access them.

13 Also we have had increases in costs
14 through other reasons, not just machine costs, cost of
15 machinery is higher, your products cost more money and
16 taxes have gone up, GST came in and Workers
17 Compensation Board has increased. I think that I
18 started -- I took my work first compensation I had an
19 employee working for me and it was 9.49 and at the
20 present time it's 17.09. Now, that is a tremendous
21 increase, and I think that's a span of about 25 years,
22 26 years.

23 I think the timber management is very
24 important. I think we think in the past, the olden
25 days I guess the timber used to burn, now we are

1 cutting more timber than we did before, it's only
2 obvious, but I think the system that is being used now,
3 the regeneration and silviculture system, I think it's
4 very good for the country itself or for northern
5 Ontario especially and I think the job is being done
6 properly.

7 But still I still stress the fact that I
8 think the public, when I mean the public, the public
9 that is not in the logging industry, who do go into
10 your tourist business as tourists and they don't
11 realize what is really going on. Like, you know, those
12 people, they go and cut those trees - this is the
13 public's opinion - they cut the trees and that's the
14 end, they're killing our land.

15 I don't think that is true at all, but
16 there's a lot of the public that does not realize this.
17 I think the communication system may could be better on
18 that behalf.

19 I guess the only thing I can say any more
20 to the Environmental Assessment Board that let's try
21 and keep the communication and the logging industry
22 going smoothly.

23 Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
25 Erickson.

1 Are there any questions for Mr. Erickson?

2 (no response)

3 Thank you very much, sir.

4 MR. ERICKSON: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Wolf Gericke here?

6 MR. GERICKE: Madam Chair, we have a
7 joint presentation to make, myself and Mr. Les Wilson.

8 MADAM CHAIR: All right, fine. Please
9 come forward.

10 WOLF GERICKE,
11 LES WILSON, Sworn

12 MR. GERICKE: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel,
13 this is a joint presentation on behalf of McKenzie
14 Forest Products and myself. I am Wolf Gericke,
15 president McKenzie Forest Products. With me is Les
16 Wilson representing the International Woodworkers
17 Association Local 2693.

18 We felt we would take this opportunity
19 today to present the forest industry's point of view on
20 the importance of this industry in our region.

21 Firstly, a brief description of our
22 business. We operate a sawmill and it's associated
23 woodlands operations in this area. The sawmill
24 facility requires approximately 500,000 cubic metres of
25 sawlogs annually and produces approximately a hundred

1 million board feet of lumber annually.

2 The annual sawmill sales is close to
3 \$30-million. The total direct employment in both the
4 sawmills and woodlands is approximately 345 full-time
5 employees with an annual payroll in excess of
6 \$12-million. In addition to local taxes, McKenzie
7 Forest Products pays about \$3-million annually in Crown
8 dues.

9 Our business has been negatively affected
10 by not only the present recession but also the 15 per
11 cent lumber export tax and the strong Canadian dollar.
12 We sincerely hope that the EA, the ultimate results of
13 these meetings, will not be another one of these.

14 The present forest management agreement.
15 Under this agreement the company on an average annual
16 basis plants approximately a million and a half trees,
17 it seeds an additional 750 hectares, and it tends
18 another 400 hectares. The company also contributes a
19 significant amount of time, money and efforts to
20 various management programs; i.e., timber management
21 planning, operational cruising, plantation assessments,
22 forest resource inventory updating, silvicultural
23 recordkeeping, depletion recording, production of
24 reports and documents like the annual work schedule,
25 annual reports, aerial spraying plans, et cetera, et

1 cetera.

2 The company participates -- sorry, the
3 company practices have changed to reflect concerns with
4 the environment. Some of these practices are; reduced
5 cut-over sizes, increased reserves, improved water
6 crossings and road building practices. All of these
7 have resulted in additional costs to the company.

8 That is the end of mine. Thank you very
9 much. Les?

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Gericke.

11 Mr. Wilson?

12 MR. WILSON: Thank you. The importance
13 of our business locally. The sawmill has approximately
14 140 unionized employees plus an additional 12 staff.
15 Most of these people have been working in the sawmill,
16 including the sawmill in Hudson for many years. These
17 jobs at the sawmill and woodlands are very important to
18 the local economy of the area. A study done from the
19 Sioux Lookout Economic Development Office indicated
20 that current direct and linked employment to Sioux
21 Lookout and McKenzie Forest Products comprises 32.5 per
22 cent of the local private sector workforce.

23 These are well paid jobs and with the
24 good jobs comes the dignity that supports a vast social
25 network.

1 McKenzie Forest Products pays local taxes
2 this includes education, realty and local roads board
3 taxes. If the sawmill industry is negatively impacted
4 by the EA Board's decisions it could affect the
5 economic viability of the company. This in turn will
6 result in the loss of jobs, reduced tax base, et
7 cetera.

8 And in closing remarks, the Hudson
9 sawmill and McKenzie Forest Products has been operating
10 since the early 1960s and has provided long-term good
11 jobs. We see this mill running for many years to come
12 if it stays economically viable. So that the decisions
13 that you make here are very important to us.

14 Thank you for taking the time not only to
15 listen but understand our concerns.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

17 Are there any questions for Mr. Gericke
18 or Mr. Wilson?

19 (no response)

20 Thank you very much, gentlemen.

21 MR. GERICKE: Thank you.

22 MR. WILSON: Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Jack Harrison here?

24 MR. HARRISON: Here.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Hello, Mr. Harrison.

1 JACK HARRISON, Sworn

2 MR. HARRISON: Good afternoon, Madam

3 Chair and Mr. Martel. My name is Jack Harrison, I'm an
4 operations forester with Boise Cascade in Kenora.

5 I would like to present to you a short
6 video of our blowdown that occurred in our limits in
7 July of 1991. I have a 11-minute video I would like to
8 show and about five minutes of oral presentation.

9 The video has some actual footage of the
10 blowdown occurring, and some from a helicopter, an
11 overview of our blowdown operation, also a television
12 newscast.

13 MR. FREIDIN: Turn the lights down,
14 please.

15 VIDEO PRESENTATION BY BOISE CASCADE

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much. We
17 will make this video that has been submitted by Mr.
18 Harrison Exhibit 1949, and we will leave 1948 open for
19 the maps that the previous speaker, Mr. Hollett,
20 intends to submit with another photograph in future
21 and, in fact, 1947I will be the 9th photograph that Mr.
22 Hollett will submit.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1948: Maps to be submitted by Mr. Vern
 (reserved) Hollett.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1949: Video submitted by Jack Harrison
 on behalf of Boise Cascade.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, Mr. Harrison.

2 MR. HARRISON: Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Are you finished your
4 presentation?

5 MR. HARRISON: I just have an oral
6 presentation.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead.

8 MR. HARRISON: I've been born and raised
9 in this country, or in this area in Dryden and educated
10 in Thunder Bay as a forester. I worked for the tourist
11 industry a number of years, private logging
12 contractors, the MNR, and finally now I'm working at
13 Boise Cascade as an operations forester.

14 I would like to point out that blowdowns,
15 although not usually of this magnitude, are common
16 occurrences in this area. I have done extensive
17 walking as a timber cruising throughout most of CP's
18 limits and Boise's limits and I've come across many
19 blowdowns the size of small clearcuts, a hundred
20 hectares, but I would like to point out three large
21 blowdowns that I can remember in my history.

22 The first occurrence happened in July of
23 1973, I was working a tourist camp on Eagle Lake.
24 Eagle Lake is situated about 30 kilometres west of
25 Dryden. A severe windstorm blew down a swath

1 approximately 200 square kilometres of timber on the
2 south shore of Eagle Lake. I remember viewing the
3 devastation by a boat. Going along the shore it seemed
4 like the whole south shore of Eagle Lake had blown down
5 at that time. Eagle Lake, as you might know, is quite
6 a tourist lake well-known for its muskies and has about
7 20 tourist camps on it.

8 The following year road construction was
9 began by local pulp and paper company there, however,
10 the road was located but and the road construction did
11 not reach the blowdown before fire began, erupted in
12 the following year almost exactly the same year, July
13 of 1974. So they had spent quite a bit of money trying
14 to beat the blowdown.

15 By the time the fire was put out, a total
16 of about 350 square kilometres were burnt and that
17 included about 1.4-million stacked cubic metres plus an
18 additional 860,000 stacked cubic metres of standing
19 timber.

20 So that was about 2.26-million stacked
21 cubic metres of timber that were lost, quite a
22 substantial loss to the forest industry.

23 But on a good note, the locals - and I do
24 hunt in that area - now it's kind of called moose
25 paradise because of all the large population of moose

1 that are currently in that regeneration that's growing
2 back there. So it sort of has a success story to it,
3 but that was one of the large ones that occurred in '73
4 and then a subsequent burn.

5 The second large blowdown occurred that I
6 remember in 1988 and I believe the panel might have
7 seen this blowdown.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we did fly over that,
9 part of that blowdown.

10 MR. HARRISON: It occurred in the summer
11 of 1988. I was working for the MNR at that time and I
12 did some preliminary mapping of it and then as I came
13 on with the Boise's Patricia Forest ended up
14 supervising part of the salvage operation in there.

15 There was about 13,000 hectares that were
16 blown over in the Patricia Forest, much of it was in
17 overmature unmerchantable timber that was left. We did
18 manage to salvage about 300,000 stacked cubic metres.

19 Fortunately the blowdown occurred during
20 our timber management planning process for the 1984-94
21 timber management plan, so we were able to modify the
22 plan to include these salvage areas.

23 And the third large one which you've just
24 watched on the video occurred in July 18th of this
25 year, 1991, and now unfortunately it occurred right in

1 the middle of our 89-94 timber management plan, so
2 amendments had to be made.

3 On July 25th the Boise and MNR
4 representatives met to discuss the blowdown and
5 accepted a multi-disciplinary team concept with
6 membership including representatives of Boise Cascade,
7 northern Ontario tourism Operators, Ministry of Tourism
8 and Recreation, four municipalities, two native bands
9 and Ministry of Natural Resources representatives.

10 Salvage operations commenced promptly; i.e., within two
11 weeks of the blowdown.

12 Following approval an administrative
13 amendment to the Pakwash Forest timber management plan
14 to allow salvage operations in areas previously planned
15 for our non-contingent areas where blowdown was most
16 severe. So areas that already had planning done for
17 them that had blowdown in them, we were able to tackle
18 right away with just an administrative amendment.

19 The first team meeting was on August 7th
20 at which the team endorsed the idea of proceeding with
21 a proactive timber management plan, minor amendment,
22 with an understanding that any proposal with unresolved
23 concerns or issues will not be approved and may be
24 dealt with through a subsequent major amendment, a
25 proposal.

1 This proactive minor amendment included
2 meetings with interest groups including tourist
3 operators, sportsmen clubs and municipalities and, in
4 addition, individuals with traditional planning
5 concerns have been contacted by the respective forester
6 directly.

7 There was a tremendous amount of
8 cooperation between the MNR and the company and within
9 six weeks all concerns were addressed and the
10 amendments were approved and progress could begin on
11 expanding our operations into the heart of the
12 blowdown.

13 In conclusion I would just like to say
14 that there are many other natural disasters besides
15 blowdown that can affect even the best made timber
16 management plans and it's essential to be flexible and
17 responsive in the system that we choose to follow in
18 drafting up our plans and it seems to me that the past
19 few months have proven that we've got a good system.

20 Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Harrison.

22 Just so the Board understands it,
23 immediately an administrative amendment was made to the
24 Pakwash TMP to begin salvage immediately?

25 MR. HARRISON: Yes.

1 MADAM CHAIR: And then you reached
2 agreement among all parties on a minor amendment or are
3 you still referring to the administrative amendment?

4 MR. HARRISON: No, a minor amendment.

5 MADAM CHAIR: A minor amendment.

6 MR. HARRISON: It was separate.

7 Administrative amendment was put in place to put blocks
8 that were previously allocated in this year's cut into
9 operation, so all the public consultation had been
10 done.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

12 MR. HARRISON: So an administrative
13 amendment could be put forward. Then the minor
14 amendment was then put through the blowdown planning
15 team, which was this amalgamation of various groups.

16 MADAM CHAIR: And there will not be any
17 need for a subsequent major amendment, or...

18 MR. HARRISON: No, not at this time. All
19 the concerns that were raised were addressed and,
20 therefore, they don't see any need for a major
21 amendment.

22 MR. MARTEL: Can I just ask one question.
23 Would you now concentrate over the next couple of years
24 primarily on this area to try to salvage as much as you
25 can, or will you cut in other areas as well?

1 MR. HARRISON: All our operations have
2 moved to the blowdown, except for one logging contract,
3 the Patricia Forest, the reason being because our mill
4 is primarily a spruce mill and, therefore, we have
5 to -- to keep the balance of spruce coming into our
6 mill, we have to keep one contractor and he's actually
7 harvesting overmature wood about 150-year-old spruce,
8 so he would probably like to be there, it's better wood
9 there, but we need him in the spruce.

10 The blowdown was about 60 per cent pine
11 which our mill will have to deal with marketing to
12 other companies.

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And are there
14 any questions for Mr. Harrison?

15 (no response)

16 Thank you very much.

17 MR. HARRISON: Okay.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Louis Prior here?
19 Good afternoon, Mr. Prior. Could you approach the
20 Board, please, and we will swear in your evidence.

21 LOUIS PRIOR, Sworn

22 MR. PRIOR: My name is Louis Prior, I'm
23 here to represent Giles Isabey who is a Shell Bulk
24 agent, as well as the ICG propane agent in Sioux
25 Lookout.

1 Mr. Isabey employs three full-time
2 employees as well as two part-time employees in the
3 summer months.

4 The forest industry plays a very
5 important part of Mr. Isabey's business with about 40
6 to 45 per cent of his business being done directly with
7 both bush contractors in the area. If the forest
8 industry was to decrease or cease altogether, this
9 would have a very negative effect on Mr. Isabey's
10 business, not only in Sioux Lookout but also the Dryden
11 area which we also service.

12 Implications of this type of change would
13 be devastating to the economy of northwestern Ontario
14 which is very reliant on the forest industry.

15 This would affect all sectors of the
16 economy, including large job losses not only to those
17 directly involved in the forest industry but also those
18 in the service industries.

19 In his own case, Mr. Isabey would
20 probably have to lay off one or possibly two of his
21 full-time employees.

22 Personally I have noticed changes in the
23 forest industry over the years. There seems to be more
24 emphasis put on environmental concerns as well as a
25 large emphasis put on reforestation. When I travel to

1 the cut areas to make deliveries I have to travel
2 through areas that were cut what seems like just a few
3 years ago. These areas now have new growth and the
4 trees really seem to be doing well. It will be
5 interesting to see what these areas look like in
6 another five or 10 years from now.

7 Also on another point, as an avid
8 snowmobiler I can say that old logging roads make
9 excellent snowmobile trails, allowing access to areas
10 that would otherwise be inaccessible.

11 The Sioux Lookout Ojibway Park Toboggan
12 Association uses some of these old logging roads to get
13 to Ignace as well as Dryden. This has the potential
14 for a winter tourist industry because the old logging
15 roads could eventually lead to Atikokan and Fort
16 Frances areas and from there to the United States.

17 These northern states have a large number
18 of avid snowmobilers who would be interested in
19 travelling to our area, thus improving our local
20 economies.

21 Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
23 Prior. Are there any questions for Mr. Prior?

24 (no response)

25 All right. Thank you, sir.

1 It is five o'clock. We will adjourn now
2 for a break and we will begin this evening's session at
3 7:00 p.m.

4 And we have scheduled three speakers.

5 Mr. Greg Hlady - four speakers actually - Ms. Marg
6 Wallis and Ms. Kim Ginter and a Mr. Stephen Gregory.

7 ---Dinner recess at 5:00 p.m.

8 ---On resuming at 7:00 p.m.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Good evening. Please be

10 seated.

11 Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

12 Welcome to the evening session of the timber management
13 hearing. Most of the faces in the audience look
14 familiar this evening, so I might do away with the
15 introductory remarks, unless there are people who want
16 to hear a description of the Environmental Assessment
17 Board or what we're doing here, I would be happy to
18 provide that to you.

19 We are assisted this evening by Mr.
20 Daniel Pascoe and Mr. Pascoe is the person to get in
21 touch with if you want more information about the Board
22 and how we are conducting this hearing on the
23 application by the Ministry of Natural Resources for
24 approval of its timber management plan.

25 Mr. Martel and I are members of the

1 Environmental Assessment Board and this is day 329 of
2 the hearing, we've been conducting since May of 1988,
3 and we expect it will be another year before it's
4 completed.

5 We have three speakers scheduled for this
6 evening, and if anyone else wishes to speak to the
7 Board, then just talk to Mr. Pascoe.

8 And I think we are not going to spend
9 much time on introductory remarks. Mr. Greg Hlady has
10 a fairly long submission to make and I think we will
11 get started right away on that.

12 Good evening, Mr. Hlady.

13 MR. HLADY: Good evening.

14 MADAM CHAIR: The Board knows Mr. Hlady,
15 he has made extensive presentations to us in Dryden in
16 September of 1989 and in Fort Frances in May of last
17 year, so Mr. Hlady is certainly no stranger to the
18 Board and we welcome you here this evening.

19 Mr. Hlady, could we get you to come
20 forward and swear in your evidence before you begin.

21 Thank you.

22 GREG HLADY, Sworn

23 MADAM CHAIR: And following Mr. Hlady's
24 presentation we will hear from Ms. Marg Wallis and Kim
25 Ginter of the CPU and also Mr. Stephen Gregory.

1 Would you like to go ahead, Mr. Hlady.

2 MR. HLADY: Thank you. I would like to
3 thank the Board for this opportunity to present --

4 MADAM CHAIR: I might quickly explain
5 that everything you say this evening is being taken
6 down by our court reporter Beverley Dillabough, and so
7 occasionally if we ask you to speak up or speak slowly
8 it's so that Ms. Dillabough can make sure she's getting
9 an accurate reporting of what you're saying to us.

10 MR. HLADY: I would like to thank the
11 Board for this opportunity to present the position of
12 the group, People Interested in a Natural Environment,
13 or PINE, on a number of issues related to the subject
14 of these hearings.

15 I have three topics which I will be
16 presenting on behalf of PINE. The first being the
17 proposal for restrictions on the practice of clearcut
18 logging as it is currently practiced; the second which
19 may take the balance of the time which the Board has
20 allotted to our group this evening is the issue of
21 chemical use in the forest; the third topic, which out
22 of respect for the other presenters who wish to present
23 tonight, will be presented I believe tomorrow morning,
24 the topic being proposed framework and process for
25 developing a community-based resource management

1 structure which may serve as a model for, among other
2 things, a community-based forest management regime and
3 potentially a community-based environmental assessment
4 process.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hlady. The
6 Board didn't know that you were scheduled for tomorrow
7 morning. What we have tomorrow morning, we are
8 beginning to hear the evidence of the Nishnawbe-Aski
9 people.

10 If you don't complete this evening,
11 perhaps, would it be possible for you to return
12 tomorrow afternoon. Why don't we carry on and see how
13 far we get.

14 MR. HLADY: Okay.

15 MADAM CHAIR: And maybe we can complete
16 the whole thing this evening. I had discussed it with
17 Dan Pascoe and I had understood that I had an hour and
18 a half this evening and hour and a half --

19 MADAM CHAIR: Let's see how far we get --

20 MR. HLADY: Yeah. It may go faster.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, all right.

22 MR. HLADY: The members of People
23 Interested in a Natural Environment have serious
24 concerns for the future of the natural boreal forest
25 environment. We believe the ecological, the social,

1 and the economic future of the northern part of the
2 province is in serious jeopardy due to relentless
3 pressure placed upon the forest through what has been
4 termed the clearcut method of logging.

5 We are concerned that the ecological
6 integrity of the principal forest reserves which are
7 the basis for the concept of the forest's renewability,
8 the integrity of these reserves is being seriously
9 eroded through a broad concept of sustained yield. In
10 actual fact, the concept of sustained yield which is
11 used by the MNR translates into the reality of
12 declining balance for forests surrounding our
13 communities.

14 There have been elaborate arguments put
15 forward both by the forest industry and the MNR to try
16 to justify and lend credence to the practice of
17 clearcutting. However, MNR has to date resisted
18 efforts to subject cutting methods to serious
19 examination to determine the full scope of impacts
20 which they are likely to have upon the environment.

21 This is evidenced through the exemption
22 which MNR has obtained through the Minister of the
23 Environment excluding all timber-related activities
24 from the Environmental Assessment Act.

25 The Royal Commission on the Northern

1 Environment recommended in its final report, among
2 other forest-related recommendations, the following:

3 The commission has recommended that
4 environmental assessments of cutting methods be carried
5 out so that an information basis established on the
6 environmental effects of cutting methods in
7 representative boreal forest areas.

8 And the environmental consequences of
9 cutting trees, transporting timber, regeneration and
10 other forest management activities were reviewed in
11 some detail by the commission.

12 It has been concluded that the boreal
13 forest is particularly sensitive to clearcutting and
14 other forest industry practices.

15 The MNR has not responded in any
16 meaningful way to the recommendations of that Royal
17 Commission despite the fact that it was the most
18 comprehensive public consultation on the northern
19 environment ever conducted.

20 The Royal Commission also recommended
21 that standards be developed and implemented for
22 harvesting in the boreal forest. Our group has
23 developed a set of guidelines which we believe strike a
24 realistic compromise between the economic reality of
25 forestry as it exists now and the real need to mitigate

1 the negative impacts which those activities impose upon
2 forest habitat and the long-term viability of the
3 resource base.

4 I would like to outline the proposed
5 guidelines, some of the environmental effects of
6 concern, as well as some of the benefits which should
7 result from the adoption of guidelines such as these
8 into the MNR's timber management planning guidelines
9 and/or a conditional approval that the Board grants, if
10 that turns out to be the case.

11 I have some overheads. Does this
12 machine --

13 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Hlady. You have
14 some slides?

15 MR. HLADY: Some overheads.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. We have a projector
17 here and Mr. Dadds will help us with that.

18 Do you have more than one copy of your
19 written material, Mr. Hlady?

20 MR. HLADY: I have copies of our position
21 papers which I will be submitting to the Board.

22 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

23 And how many slides will we be looking
24 at?

25 MR. HLADY: Well, it depends if I get

1 into the third topic. Probably about 18, or in that
2 area.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we give the
4 slides an exhibit number.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, might I
6 suggest that if Mr. Hlady is going to refer to them
7 during separate portions of his evidence, it might be
8 more convenient to mark them as separate numbers
9 individually as he gets to them in case he doesn't get
10 to them all. That's my only concern. It doesn't
11 matter, I just thought that that might be more
12 convenient.

13 MADAM CHAIR: 18 separate exhibits, one
14 slide each.

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Oh, I see.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we give them
17 Exhibit No. 1950.

18 MR. HLADY: I wonder if you could maybe
19 break them at least into two packages, one dealing with
20 clearcut logging and -- well, actually three, one
21 dealing with...

22 MADAM CHAIR: All right, let's do that.
23 Exhibit 1950 will be how many slides on clearcut
24 logging?

25 MR. HLADY: Five.

1 MADAM CHAIR: All right that will be
2 Exhibit 1950. And if you could mark those as you
3 discuss them. As you talk about them, if you could
4 tell us this is one, two, three, we can keep track of
5 it.

6 To save time, I think it would be a good
7 idea if we just marked them all, the three packages
8 separately now and we can have Mr. Pascoe perhaps get
9 his pen ready and mark the slides A through E for
10 Exhibit 1950.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1950: Five overheads (A-E) presented by
12 Greg Hlady re: clearcut logging.

13 MADAM CHAIR: And then the second package
14 will be 1951, how many slides will we have on chemical
15 pesticides, Mr. Hlady?

16 MR. HLADY: Just one.

17 MADAM CHAIR: One overhead on chemical
18 aspects.

19 MR. HLADY: Yes.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1951: Overhead presented by Greg Hlady
21 re: chemical aspects.

22 MADAM CHAIR: And Exhibit 1952 will be 12
23 slides.

24 MR. HLADY: I think it will be possibly
25 14. There may be six on the first exhibit, I'm not

1 sure actually now. That's 14 for the last exhibit.

2 MADAM CHAIR: And that will be on the
3 community forestry --

4 MR. HLADY: That will be on a concept
5 called Citizens Round Table on Environment, Economy and
6 Development.

7 MR. MARTEL: Can you repeat that a little
8 more slowly.

9 MR. HLADY: Citizens Round Table on the
10 Environment, Economy and Development.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1952: Twelve overheads (A-L) presented
12 (Exhibit 1757) by Greg Hlady re: Citizens Round
13 Table on Environment, Economy and
14 Development.

15 MR. HLADY: I'll read from my own text
16 and then if there's any questions along the way, I'd be
17 happy to answer them.

18 It is the position of People Interested
19 in a Natural Environment that until a comprehensive
20 assessment of cutting methods and their associated
21 impacts on the environment is carried out with full
22 public participation that limitations to the
23 application of the clearcut method of logging be
24 imposed as outlined herein.

25 These limitations are intended as
26 mitigative measures to the extensive impacts which the

1 clearcut method of logging imposes upon forest habitat.
2 A partial list of these impacts is appended as Appendix
3 A. It is recommended that these measures be adopted by
4 MNR into the timber management planning guidelines.

5 1. The clearcut method of logging shall
6 be restricted to areas not exceeding a maximum of five
7 hectares.

8 2. A buffer zone subject to the
9 restrictions outlined in Section 3 shall be maintained
10 around clearcuts that:

11 (a) is equal or greater in width than
12 the narrow dimension of the planned cut or 122 metres,
13 whichever is greater, and;

14 (b) comprises a minimum of 400 per cent
15 of the area of the planned cut, and;

16 (c) is generally representative of the
17 species diversity and distribution contained within the
18 area of the planned cut.

19 3. With respect to the maintenance of
20 buffer zones around clearcut areas the following
21 restrictions shall apply:

22 (a) selective cutting of overmature and
23 seriously diseased or infested stock contained within
24 buffer zones shall be permitted subjective to Section
25 3(b);

(b) for the purposes outlined in Section 3(a) harvesting access to buffer zones shall be limited to methods and equipment with sufficient skill, floatation and dexterity as to minimize the impacts upon non-target standing timber and vegetation, soils and natural drainage patterns.

4. The combined clearcut and buffer zone shall be maintained as a single unit and shall be managed over a planned and phased succession period with an aim towards achieving a sustained yield from each unit.

5. Where losses occur within a unit resulting from natural causes such as fire, blowdowns major infestations, et cetera, the total planned harvest shall be adjusted to facilitate the recovery of salvagable timber. Correspondingly, the planned harvest of undamaged timber within the overall management area shall be reduced to levels which will ensure recovery of the productive potential of the individual unit as well as ensuring the maintenance of a sustainable forest reserve within the management area as a whole.

6. Where losses within a unit result from development activity, a corresponding area of ecologically significant forested land within the

1 management area shall be designated as ecological
2 preserve which shall be protected from clearcut logging
3 activities.

4 7. The application of these guidelines
5 shall not detract from or less than any other
6 mitigative measures planned or currently in effect.

7 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask you a question
8 before you go on, Mr. Hlady. I'm having some problem.
9 Why have you chosen five hectares?

10 MR. HLADY: Five hectares, as I would
11 mention a little later in my presentation, is an
12 arbitrary number. It could be five hectares, it could
13 be 10, it could be 20. I think the point of the --
14 maybe I could carry on and answer that question.

15 MR. MARTEL: Well, carry on after then.
16 Can we just -- Mr. Pascoe, would you put the other one
17 back on, because I'm having some difficulty
18 understanding the buffer zone concept.

19 "A buffer zone subject to the
20 restrictions outlined in Section 2(b)
21 shall be maintained...", and I'm not sure
22 what all that means, okay.

23 MR. HLADY: Okay. What it means is that
24 initially a unit would be defined by, say, a stand of
25 timber which is generally representative of the species

1 diversity and distribution, a stand that has similar
2 makeup, a similar mix of species and a similar
3 distribution of that species within the stand.

4 MR. MARTEL: All right.

5 MR. HLADY: Okay. So the unit would be
6 initially defined by that. Now, within that stand -
7 and five acres is arbitrary and I don't know whether
8 that's a good number or whether 10 hectares is a better
9 number or 20, what is actually more realistic may take
10 some exploration to really determine what is
11 ecologically acceptable - but the concept here is that
12 units are initially defined by their genetic makeup and
13 their species distribution, and from there this unit is
14 managed through a process, first of all, identifying a
15 certain area that may be cut and a certain buffer zone
16 which must be maintained around that cut.

17 The next phase in that process would be
18 over the successional life of the forest to schedule
19 successive cuts within the buffer zone.

20 Say for instance you cut five hectares as
21 an example, 20 years down the road - assuming that the
22 successional life of the forest would be a hundred
23 years - 20 years down the road you cut the most
24 suitable next five-acre block, assuming say 400 per
25 cent plus the initial size, that would make a total of

1 500 per cent or -- that would make a total of 500 per
2 cent, the area of the planned cut. So you cut one
3 fifth of that the first cut.

4 The second cut, say 20 years down the
5 road, you cut another fifth, so that 40 years down the
6 road you cut another fifth, thereby creating a
7 successional pattern within the unit.

8 MR. MARTEL: I hate to do this, but where
9 do you get the 122 metres and what does that really
10 mean?

11 "Is equal or greater in width than the
12 narrow dimension of the planned cut or
13 122 metres, whichever is the greater."

14 What's that mean?

15 MR. HLADY: Well, 122 metres is a normal
16 buffer zone around lakes, I believe, 400 feet; is that
17 correctd?

18 MADAM CHAIR: The size of the buffers
19 vary now around waterways depending on which guidelines
20 are being applied.

21 MR. MARTEL: It's 36, you get 120
22 sometimes. So depending on slope, depending on whether
23 there's a spawning bed, depending on a variety of
24 things.

25 I'm having difficulty putting that 2(a)

1 down into some -- I can't visualize it, and maybe I
2 just...

3 MR. HLADY: Well, okay. The rationale
4 behind 2(a) is that some buffer zone, there should be a
5 buffer zone maintained say around lakes or rivers or
6 spawning beds or, say, creeks or what have you, okay,
7 122 metres was the number which was arbitrarily
8 selected as that number, as a number.

9 The "is equal or greater in width than
10 the narrow dimension of the planned cut", when you
11 take -- geometrically it's better to limit the width of
12 a cut for natural regeneration, okay.

13 If you look at this mathematically, say,
14 you were to cut a square cut, in order to meet those
15 requirements comprising -- or for the buffer zone to be
16 equal or greater in width than the narrow dimension,
17 you would have 900 per cent of the total cut.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hlady.
19 Aren't you simply saying in 2(a) that the minimum
20 buffer size is 122 metres?

21 MR. HLADY: No, no. If you look at the
22 different geometrical shapes, what will happen is that
23 the optimum shape of a cut will end up being longer and
24 narrower, as opposed to rounder and -- either round or
25 square, because round or square you end up with 900 per

1 cent of the cut area.

2 If you go to a more oblong shape, then
3 you can get it down to 400 per cent, so there's an
4 incentive built into there to keep cuts narrow and
5 thereby keep the width down and optimize the potential
6 for natural reseeding and also for cover for wildlife.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we move on. We
8 might want to come back to this point, but we have it
9 in our mind that you're advocating smaller clearcuts or
10 some buffer system that will contribute to a varied
11 cutting in succession forests over time.

12 MR. HLADY: Yes.

13 MR. MARTEL: And your figures are
14 arbitrary?

15 MR. HLADY: Yes, very much, as MNR's
16 figures are arbitrary in terms of clearcuts.

17 Okay. I won't repeat the bottom two
18 paragraphs. I red those out in my preamble, so if we
19 could go to the next slide.

20 This is a partial list of environmental
21 effects of concern associated with clearcut logging
22 practices. There haven't been value judgments made on
23 these, they are simply areas which we believe should be
24 assessed in any area which is to be cut-over.

25 Physical chemical effects include water,

1 surface water, groundwater. I won't go into all of
2 them because -- well, maybe I will, maybe I'll just
3 read them all.

4 Surface water, flow in water table
5 alteration, interaction with surface drainage, water
6 quality changes. With respect to groundwater, drainage
7 flow characteristics, flow variation and water quality
8 changes.

9 With the respect to land, some of these
10 concerns are soil erosion, changes in nutrient budgets,
11 compatability of land uses, unique physical features,
12 compaction and settling, and stability such as slides
13 and slumps.

14 With respect to air. Air
15 characteristics, gas exchange balance, wind changes,
16 windthrow of survivors; namely, trees and I'm speaking
17 of specifically survivors.

18 With respect to ecological effects,
19 species and populations, terrestrial vegetation and
20 wildlife, aquatic species and populations of aquatic
21 furbearers and fish.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. For the record
23 that was Exhibit 1950C and the two previous prefer
24 slides were 1950A and B.

25 MR. HLADY: Further, with respect to

1 ecological effects we are concerned about habitats and
2 communities, terrestrial habitats and communities and
3 aquatic habitats and communities.

4 With respect to aesthetic effects, we are
5 concerned about -- with respect to land relief and
6 topographical character with atmosphere, visual
7 atmosphere, and with respect to biota animals and
8 diversity of vegetation.

9 And with respect to socio-economic
10 effects, how our actions in timber management affect
11 tomography, short-term economics, long-term economics,
12 labour forces and lifestyle and quality of life.

13 We're not saying one way or another.
14 Some of those will be positive effects and some of
15 those will be negative effects, but we believe that
16 those effects should be considered in the process of
17 any timber management activities.

18 Appendix B lists a partial list of
19 benefits which we believe are associated with the
20 implementation of this position on clearcut logging.

21 Specific forest areas would be designated
22 rotating reserve concurrent with clearcutting
23 operations. This would force long-term planning for
24 every block clearcut and, thus, ensure long-term
25 stability of forest resources.

1 It would maintain diversity and
2 continuity of wildlife habitat, it would assist in
3 preserving genetic diversity and the integrity of the
4 gene pool of all harvested areas. It would reduce the
5 soil and nutrient losses and siltation due to erosion.
6 It would maintain surface and subsoil moisture to a
7 greater degree than larger clearcut scenarios.

8 Reduced clearcut areas would tend to
9 naturally regenerate from local genetic stock.

10 Increased access requirements present opportunities for
11 development impact of forest uses such as tourism,
12 cottage development, recreational and non-consumptive
13 uses which would enhance multiple use for the
14 diversification of local economies.

15 This system would encourage broad
16 baseline data collections for environmental assessment
17 purposes and identification of development potential
18 and limitations. It would provide employment
19 opportunities for selective harvesting and tending
20 operations and operators and contractors, and would
21 increase local economic benefits through a more
22 intensive management regime which would result in
23 increasing human employment while simultaneously
24 shifting the technological bias towards a smaller less
25 impacted scale of forestry mechanization.

1 And I think I'll just continue with my
2 text.

3 The position which I've just outlined is
4 designed around a few basic premises. One is that
5 there should be a mechanism built into harvesting
6 policy which protects the integrity of the ecosystem
7 and the representative elements of the harvested area,
8 elements such as species diversity and distribution,
9 continuity of wildlife habitat, natural regeneration
10 and conservation of soil and water are some which the
11 stability of the forest are very much dependent upon.

12 Another basic premise is that there must
13 be a principle forest reserve maintained around
14 communities which must be held in trust for the future
15 of our communities, this means that under no
16 circumstances can we allow ourselves to deforest more
17 than we can sustainably reforest. This mechanism is
18 built into the position on clearcutting in that it
19 concurrently sets aside rotating reserve as harvesting
20 plans are implemented.

21 Another basic premise is that forestry
22 cannot exist in a vacuum apart from community
23 development. Social and economic development should be
24 integrated into the development of the resource base
25 which, whether we like it or not, will inevitably yield

1 to development.

2 Questions are: How will the resource
3 base be developed and will that development serve the
4 long-term interests of the communities and the future?
5 These are choices which communities have a primary
6 interest in.

7 The figure of five hectares which is
8 roughly 12.5 acres is an arbitrary one. The point here
9 whether the area is five hectares, 10 hectares or 20
10 hectares, is that there must be a mechanism built into
11 the process which automatically ensures a number of
12 bottom lines for the environment, the economy and the
13 inevitable development which will occur over time.

14 That completes my submission on
15 clearcutting. So if you have further questions on
16 that, I will be happy to answer those now.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
18 Mr. Hlady with respect to this part of his evidence?

19 (no response)

20 No. Please continue, Mr. Hlady.

21 MR. HLADY: Okay. The Board is probably
22 aware that -- well, I believe that as an individual I
23 made a submission regarding the forest use of
24 herbicides previously to the Board.

25 There is a long history of controversy in

1 the Sioux Lookout area with respect to the forest use
2 of herbicides and it dates back I believe to 1973.

3 1978 I believe that -- well, that's the
4 year that I became involved in that issue and I became
5 involved because I was at the time attempting to
6 develop an organic farm on a property which my family
7 and I were living and we were threatened by the fact
8 that MNR was planning to spray 2,4-D over our
9 property -- sorry, not over our property, but within a
10 mile from our property and my children were three and
11 five years old at that time. There were other areas
12 which MNR was planning to spray and which they did
13 spray and other families that worked back then.

14 At that time there was some serious
15 investigation as to what the effects of these chemicals
16 were and there was a large public outcry from this
17 community for MNR not to continue with the spray
18 program which they subsequently stopped over the
19 summer. But since that time the chemicals which were
20 in use at that time, some of them 2,4,5-T, I don't
21 know, at that time it was still in common use and it
22 was banned by the Ontario government in 1980 after it
23 was found that there was considerable contamination of
24 dioxin. It was also subsequently found that the 2,4-D
25 which was being used was also contaminated because it

1 was processed through the same systems which the
2 2,4,5-T was processed.

3 And so for a number of years after that
4 the MNR did not use 2,4-D. I believe it was about 1988
5 which -- I believe it was '88 they started to reuse or
6 started to begin spraying, and over the last few years
7 there have been considerable controversy and concern
8 about 2,4-D and also glyphosate or Vision as it's
9 euphemistically called.

10 So I guess there's a long history with
11 chemical use. DDT was at one time accepted as a
12 miracle chemical and I am sure it did in terms of
13 short-term benefits it did have many benefits, but it
14 was proven to have some serious long-term problems with
15 it. 2,4,5-T again, you know, and 2,4-D was recently --
16 well, there is a very large body of evidence
17 implicating 2,4-D in cancer, birth defects, genetically
18 transmitted birth defects and various other health
19 ailments and environmental effects, and I guess --

20 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hlady. Have
21 you seen the evidence that was given to the Board
22 specifically on 2,4-D?

23 MR. HLADY: I have read portions of it.
24 I don't know whether I've seen it all. Recently I
25 believe -- well, there have been a number of studies

1 recently, I'm sure that the Board has heard much of
2 that evidence dealing with the preparation.

3 I know that recently there was a study
4 published which did link lymphatic cancer in dogs to
5 2,4-D and this is just recent again.

6 I think the point I'm trying to make is
7 that we have to decide whether we're going to give the
8 chemical the benefit of the doubt and use it until we
9 prove that it's a problem, or whether we give health
10 the benefit of the doubt and put the onus on the
11 chemical manufacturers and the processes which register
12 those chemicals.

13 The history I think is clear that we
14 have, through our ignorance, continued to put chemicals
15 into the environment and continue to stress the
16 environment with those chemicals, and only at some
17 later date when often the effects -- the damage is
18 already done are we realizing that they weren't as safe
19 as we thought.

20 I would like to read our position paper
21 which is fairly general but tries to cover the main
22 concerns we have on the chemical use -- forest use of
23 chemicals.

24 It's the position of People Interested in
25 a Natural Environment that all forest use of chemical

1 herbicides be immediately and permanently discontinued
2 on the following grounds:

3 The use of these chemicals violates the
4 basic rights of all forest species to exist within
5 their naturally defined ecological framework.

6 The impacts of these chemicals on
7 wildlife and habitat, the direct/indirect and
8 cumulative impacts are not adequately understood.

9 Human efforts to simplify forest
10 ecosystems for purely economic efficiencies is an
11 unsustainable practice which perpetuates the depletion
12 of biological and genetic capital. In addition, it
13 encourages the proliferation of specialized pests which
14 give rise to further demands for human intervention
15 through chemical or biological controls.

16 This is a vicious cycle which results in
17 an accelerated and overall increase in entropy both in
18 terms of biological energy and nutrient budgets as well
19 as in external energy inputs. Hence, these energy and
20 nutrient resources are rendered progressively more and
21 more unavailable to support life and maintain the gene
22 pool. The use of chemical herbicides is thus
23 incompatible with the concept of sustainable
24 development.

25 The impacts on human health, occupational

1 and otherwise, are sufficiently significant to warrant
2 the discontinuation of usage of these chemicals; to do
3 otherwise would be to deny the benefit of the doubt to
4 human health in favour of the questionable chemical
5 agents.

6 For the purposes of releasing high value
7 conifer seedlings, alternatives which do not
8 incorporate the use of chemical agents are available.
9 These alternatives have consistently been shown to be
10 more effective than chemical treatments and the
11 development of these alternatives and their associated
12 workforce offers positive benefits to local economies
13 and seasonal labour pools.

14 MADAM CHAIR: That sheet of paper, that
15 is Exhibit 19851A.

16 All right. We are on Exhibit 1952A.

17 Go ahead, Mr. Hlady.

18 This is a proposal which we have
19 submitted to the provincial government and we have
20 received comments back on it and have been encouraged
21 to seek funding to implement this process.

22 It's essentially a framework and process
23 to integrate environmental and social needs with
24 community economic and development issues.

25 Specifically in this context it's aimed

1 at community based resource management, although it's
2 also an equally flexible framework which will -- or
3 which could encompass health issues, socio-economic
4 development issues and educational issues as well as
5 provide a framework for a community based environmental
6 assessment process.

7 MR. CASSIDY: I might just note, Madam
8 Chair, I believe this is already an exhibit, I believe
9 it's part of Exhibit 1757.

10 MR. MARTEL: What is that, 1757?

11 MR. CASSIDY: Exhibit 1757, Mr. Martel,
12 appears to be a letter from Mr. Hlady to you.

13 MR. MARTEL: To the Board?

14 MR. CASSIDY: Yes.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Is that with respect to the
16 bump-up request.

17 MR. CASSIDY: No. It is enclosing a copy
18 of this paper and as well a copy of a letter dated
19 February 13th, 1991 to Bob Rae.

20 MR. HLADY: This is a tissue copy of the
21 letter.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. So we have this
23 document already in exhibit, so we will remove Exhibit
24 No. 1952 and this is Exhibit 1757.

25 MR. HLADY: The CREED concept. The word

1 CREED is defined as a formulation of principles, rules
2 opinions, and precepts formally expressed and seriously
3 adhered to and maintained.

4 The Citizens Round Table on the
5 Environment, Economy and Development is a proposed
6 process of consensus building and decision-making
7 within each community, actuated through a public
8 participation process involving the public in various
9 social, economic, health, environmental, cultural and
10 government sectors of the community.

11 As the CREED process develops it is
12 envisioned that the Citizens Round Table on
13 Environment, Economy and Development will assume
14 planning and management authority over existing program
15 and resources currently vested with the different
16 levels of government.

17 The consensus derived through the CREED
18 process will be applied to policy and program
19 development with an aim to strengthen and preserve the
20 social, environmental and economic integrity and
21 viability of the community. The CREED mandate is
22 through democratic participation of the community
23 provide a framework and process to integrate
24 environmental social needs with community, economic and
25 development issues.

1 Some of the goals and objectives of this
2 process are to explore and develop principles, rules
3 opinions and precepts which are meaningful and
4 applicable to community development, to integrate
5 innovative ideas and solutions between the general
6 public and various government resource and service
7 sectors of the community, to define potentials and
8 limits to various environmental, resource, economic and
9 development options within the community area, to
10 explore new directions, concepts and structures which
11 may be appropriate in community development and
12 evolution, to set out to develop criteria and protocol
13 independent of external agencies to influence area
14 resource and community development, to explore and
15 develop resource management options as they relate to
16 the area's resource base.

17 These issues encompass forest management,
18 fisheries management, wildlife management, land use
19 planning and control, tourism, hunting and trapping,
20 agriculture, mining, as well as other resource issues .
21 affecting the local economy and environment.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hlady.
23 Normally if we have something in written form submitted
24 to us we would expect you to address the highlights of
25 that. Were you planning on reading the entire document

1 into the record?

2 MR. HLADY: Well, I want to try to give a
3 feel for what the concept is because there's another
4 concept which the Ontario Government has a secretariat
5 called the Ontario Round Table on Environment and
6 Economy. This is somewhat different than that in that
7 I believe there is more emphasis on the evolution of
8 authority from the various governmental departments to
9 the community as opposed to the round table concept
10 being more utilized in an advisory capacity to
11 government.

12 MADAM CHAIR: That's helpful to the
13 Board, if you just tell us where those differences are
14 and direct us to which pages you would like us to read
15 in more detail, and we will do that.

16 MR. HLADY: Maybe to illustrate the
17 concept a little more clearly, we can flip a couple of
18 pages and there's a diagram there.

19 And this diagram represents the round
20 table and the various seats on the round table.
21 There's a process defined in the centre which I will go
22 into later, but if you look at the seats starting from
23 the top.

24 The public has a voice at this table, not
25 necessarily a seat, through the process, the media is

1 there, elders, youth, culture, church, education,
2 environment, socio-economic, health, community service
3 organizations, agriculture, tourism, industry, there's
4 a seat entitled proponent and there's three government
5 seats, federal government, provincial government and
6 local government.

7 These seats have different functions. In
8 the case of the various community sectors, say, what I
9 might refer to as common sectors, elders, youth,
10 culture, church, education, environment,
11 socio-economic, health, community service
12 organizations, agriculture, tourism, industry and local
13 government, those are all voting seats in this
14 decision-making body.

15 The media is a non-voting seat, the
16 provincial government is a non-voting seat, the federal
17 government is a non-voting seat and the proponent is a
18 non-voting seat.

19 MR. MARTEL: Who's putting up the money?

20 MR. HLADY: Pardon me?

21 MR. MARTEL: Who's putting up the money
22 for any development?

23 I guess what I'm trying to get at is,
24 you're seeking the various government agencies who
25 usually, in the world that I know, in any of these

1 operations are the people who put up the money to make
2 these things function, and you're inviting them to the
3 table it seems - maybe I'm wrong - and then you're
4 saying to them, but butt out, you can't vote.

5 MR. HLADY: What the purpose of this
6 forum is is to determine what the consensus of the
7 community is and in that forum the province and the
8 federal government would not have a voice, nor would
9 the proponent who may be represented in any of the
10 other seats and that seat would be specifically for a
11 function such as an environmental assessment board
12 where proponents of projects wishing to implement
13 projects within a community could put those forward
14 much in the same way that they would, a proponent of an
15 undertaking with the Environmental Assessment Board.

16 Similarly, the media would not have a
17 voting seat and various functions are defined in the
18 paper.

19 The non-voting seats -- maybe I could
20 just read them to clarify your question. The press,
21 electronic media, this seat serves as the communication
22 link between the process and the general public. This
23 function is essential to preserve the integrity of the
24 democratic process as well as providing an essential
25 educative function.

1 The provincial government departmental
2 representation. This seat is essential to maintain a
3 functional link with existing provincial government
4 programs and policy. This seat is also the liaison
5 between CREED and the province with respect to the
6 devolution of provincial authority to the round table.

7 The federal government departmental
8 representation. This seat is essential to maintain a
9 functional link with the existing federal government
10 programs and policy. This seat is also the liaison
11 between the CREED and Canada with respect to the
12 devolution of federal authority to the CREED.

13 And the development proponent seat. This
14 seat is maintained to facilitate the voice of special
15 interests wishing to implement proposals which may have
16 environmental, economic or development impacts. This
17 is a non-voting seat due to the fact that the
18 proponents will generally be represented through their
19 respective sectoral seats.

20 And so what this concept is essentially
21 is a process and a forum to isolate the common
22 interests from the special interests and to put them in
23 a proper perspective in terms of community development.

24 There is a process defined or outlined in
25 the discussion paper, a process which attempts to -- or

1 which lays out a framework for bringing different
2 common interests from within the community together in
3 a round table format to discuss the various concerns,
4 whether they're environmental, social, economic,
5 cultural, whatever they happen to be, and to build
6 consensus through that forum.

7 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask, is this for
8 forestry or is it for everything?

9 MR. HLADY: It's a framework and process
10 which will facilitate a number of different processes
11 within the community. Many of these functions are
12 already being done, but many of them are not connected.

13 MR. MARTEL: But it sounds like just
14 another form of government.

15 MR. HLADY: Yes.

16 MR. MARTEL: I mean, first of all we're
17 dealing with forestry here and a timber management
18 plan.

19 MR. HLADY: Yes.

20 MR. MARTEL: I mean, if I'm reading you
21 correctly, this involves everything that one could
22 conceive of in any area in the world.

23 MR. HLADY: Which is central -- no, in
24 any area which is central to communities.

25 MR. MARTEL: Yes, but we're not talking

1 about what's central to communities, we're talking
2 about a planning process for timber management, Mr.
3 Hlady.

4 What you're talking about - forgive me
5 for the moment, I'm not trying to be argumentative -
6 but you seem to have a plan here that could deal with
7 anything and everything, and tell me how that relates
8 to timber management, because that's what my colleague
9 and I are going to write a report on, timber
10 management.

11 MR. HLADY: May I ask you a question?

12 MR. MARTEL: Yes. Well, that's what I'm
13 asking you for, to help me.

14 MR. HLADY: Okay. We're dealing with
15 forests around Sioux Lookout specifically in this room,
16 I think that's the main concern of the community here.

17 MR. MARTEL: Right on.

18 MR. HLADY: Can we trust two members of
19 the Board which comes to Sioux Lookout one day out of
20 how many, who have heard 300 and how many days?

21 MR. MARTEL: 329.

22 MR. HLADY: 329 days of evidence and have
23 how long would the transcript shelf be right now?

24 MR. MARTEL: Oh, voluminous.

25 MR. HLADY: Yes. 10 feet, 20 feet?

1 MR. MARTEL: Too many some might say.

2 MR. HLADY: I guess the point is --

3 MR. MARTEL: But what I'm trying to get
4 at, I'm trying to help you get to the issue that we're
5 going to decide.

6 I mean, we're not going to do a report,
7 Mr. Hlady, on everything in the universe, we're going
8 to write something some day that deals with timber
9 management.

10 MR. HLADY: Yes.

11 MR. MARTEL: That's what our mandate is.

12 MR. HLADY: Yes. And the whole point of
13 my presentation and the submissions which I have
14 personally made to the Board is that the community, the
15 resources surrounding our community are much more
16 appropriately managed by the people in the community.

17 MR. MARTEL: I'm not disputing that with
18 you, Mr. Hlady. I'm asking you to bring it back to
19 timber management, that's all.

20 I mean, you're talking about such a range
21 of issues, could you relate all of this to us in terms
22 of timber management.

23 MR. HLADY: Okay. Let me be very
24 specific.

25 MR. MARTEL: And all of the effects of

1 timber management that might be -- I mean, we've heard
2 most of it in 329 days I can assure you, we have heard
3 just about everything that I think there is to hear,
4 but I want you to relate what you're proposing to what
5 we're going to make a decision on.

6 MR. HLADY: Okay. Let me bring it down
7 to timber management policy. There is a process which
8 has been initiated by the Ministry of Natural Resources
9 in the setting of what they call timber management
10 stakeholders committees.

11 Those stakeholders committees, I sit on
12 one as a matter of fact and I have for a period of time
13 and I am still at a bit of a loss what our role is in
14 timber management, because it seems as though the
15 wheels keep turning regardless of what happens in the
16 committee.

17 Now, the makeup of the committee we have
18 expressed serious concerns about because stakeholders
19 in the definition which MNR uses are people that have
20 direct interests, associated with a given forest or a
21 given timber management plan, and they may be tourists,
22 they may be trappers, they may be camp owners, but...

23 MR. MARTEL: Who's left out?

24 MR. HLADY: Well, there are three --

25 MR. MARTEL: I mean, the potential is

1 there.

2 MR. HLADY: There are three major parties
3 that are left out. Well, there are more parties which
4 are left out. If you look around that circle there are
5 a number of common interests within the community which
6 aren't represented or not represented clearly as common
7 interests. I realize there's overlap in all of our
8 interests.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Which interests are those,
10 Mr. Hlady?

11 MR. HLADY: Well, all of these interests
12 are common. We all have interests in each of those
13 elements, maybe exclude one or two, but for the most
14 part all of us in this room have direct interests in
15 each of those areas and if we can confine our
16 discussions focus on those common interests, then we
17 can get away from the problems and the conflict which
18 arise when we focus on special interests.

19 And this has been a contentious issue in
20 this community, not just in forest management but in
21 fisheries and in other types of committees as they're
22 made up.

23 One of the main problems with the timber
24 management stakeholders committee is that it's a
25 committee appointed by the government by the

1 bureaucrats who work for the government and they're
2 arbitrarily appointed.

3 MR. MARTEL: Whoa, whoa, whoa. I'm not
4 sure --

5 MR. HLADY: Or they're arbitrarily
6 defined, let's say.

7 MR. MARTEL: Which is a big difference,
8 I'm sure you'll agree?

9 MR. HLADY: Yes, you're right.

10 MR. MARTEL: The people aren't appointed
11 by the thing, the stakeholder groups are outlined but
12 I'm not sure that that is was going to be -- I mean, I
13 guess what I'm trying to get you to deal with is to
14 really focus for us what your concerns are with this
15 process and how you want it changed, or what you want
16 changed that this Board can do.

17 MR. HLADY: Let me ask you. Who speaks
18 for your great grandchildren on the stakeholders
19 committee?

20 MR. MARTEL: Well, I would hope that I do
21 if I'm around in a community or someone like yourself.
22 But you're great grandchild might be a tourist
23 operator, he might be somebody from one of the
24 ministries, he might be one of the native people, he
25 might be --

1 MR. HLADY: Okay, but why should we not
2 focus on the real common interests as opposed to assume
3 that people representing special interests will deal
4 with the our common interests.

5 MR. MARTEL: I guess my problem is that
6 the people in this community, that is why we've
7 established, or both the proponent and and most of the
8 parties to the hearing -- I mean, it's broadened from
9 when we initially started the process. I think there
10 were, by MNR, some 14 or 15 groups represented - my
11 figure might be a little out - but I didn't look at it
12 last night, I didn't stay up last night to read how
13 many people are on the stakeholders committee, but I
14 think MNR had 14 listed at one time I think in Mr.
15 Clark's evidence.

16 There have been other people making other
17 suggestions since then. I don't know who's left out,
18 quite frankly. I mean, if some of the committees --
19 we've heard in our travels there's people from
20 economic -- well, if we were in Red Lake I think the
21 Mayor who sat - I might be wrong - the Mayor or the
22 Reeve who was a tourist operator was trying to wear two
23 hats at that hearing or on the committee he's on.

24 It's so difficult to try and so neatly
25 cut people off, I mean, who in the church?

1 MR. HLADY: Okay.

2 MR. MARTEL: Give me an example?

3 MR. HLADY: All right, I will give you an
4 example. It's defined in the paper under sectoral
5 round table. The church could be leadership through
6 organized religious bodies, committed individuals,
7 participation not limited by faith, doctrine or dogma,
8 just people that want to focus through their religious
9 beliefs focus on doing something productive within the
10 community.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Hlady. How
12 would these people be identified to sit on a
13 stakeholders committee?

14 MR. HLADY: Well, okay. I think the term
15 stakeholders committee -- well, it's throws me a little
16 bit because --

17 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, to sit on a community
18 --

19 MR. HLADY: The process here is that
20 these bodies have voices, they don't have to exercise
21 their voices, but if there is a representation from
22 many of those common sectors in the community they can
23 come to that table and they can articulate values,
24 principles, opinions, precepts, rules, they can propose
25 and say, you know, within our community we don't want

1 to have clearcutting that's over 10 hectares, or we
2 don't want -- or we don't want to manage our tending of
3 our forests through chemical means.

4 Any of these seats could propose such a
5 thing as a value, and this body could collectively
6 determine whether that is a common community value.

7 MADAM CHAIR: You're talking about all
8 these voices being on the Sioux Lookout round table?

9 MR. HLADY: Yes, or in any other
10 committee, for instance.

11 MADAM CHAIR: And do you think that the
12 articulation of these values by these individuals
13 representing one or many more of these interests would
14 solve, in any way, the conflicts you're seeing today in
15 stakeholders committees?

16 MR. HLADY: Yes, I think they would
17 because I think what you would have is a process where
18 you find out what it is that you do agree on and you
19 build on that, as opposed to arguing about what you
20 don't agree with, and what happens in the stakeholders
21 committee is that the committee, at least at this point
22 in Sioux Lookout, are as far as I can see is
23 sterilized, there are no decisions coming out, there is
24 no understanding as to even what the role of the
25 stakeholders committee is, what its authority is, what

1 it can say, what it can't say collectively, and there
2 is really no production.

3 And I think to shift the focus on common
4 interest rather than talking about special interests
5 and whether the committee is balanced and whether
6 representation is correct or not, it would be much
7 better to focus on common interests that we all share,
8 sit down and look at what we do agree on, then we can
9 focus on forest management, we can focus on health
10 issues, we can focus on education and the bottom line
11 is that these things ultimately connect.

12 MR. MARTEL: But, Mr. Hlady, you have got
13 in the community now, most communities, health boards
14 focussed on health issues, you can take any one of
15 those issues, you've got planning boards, you've got --
16 I mean, we've got committees and planning people and
17 economic development officers and, I mean, they're
18 coming out our ears.

19 MR. HLADY: Yes, and those functions are
20 being -- they are functions which are being conducted
21 but which are not being integrated.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Well, your idea of
23 integration, Mr. Hlady, you've mentioned clearcut size.
24 What would your personal view be if all these voices
25 got together and they decided there should be no limit

1 on clearcut size?

2 MR. HLADY: If I felt comfortable that
3 they represent a common interest in the community, I
4 think that I would be quite comfortable with trusting
5 the wisdom that exists within the community, fully
6 articulated and clearly defined.

7 MR. MARTEL: But won't that happen with
8 your -- I mean, you see, I think if I envisage it
9 correctly, the stakeholders committee hopefully is the
10 group that is going bring to the fore all of the values
11 and concerns regarding forest management that have
12 occurred over the years.

13 MR. HLADY: That affect their special
14 interests.

15 MR. MARTEL: But that's everybody, I
16 mean, it's people--

17 MR. HLADY: No, it's not.

18 MR. MARTEL: --people involved in the
19 environment who don't want -- some of them would prefer
20 not to see trees cut, some prefer a limited focus. I
21 mean, I look at the planning committees and there are
22 14 people who are designated, but they all have a
23 community of interest.

24 For example, if one takes trappers, their
25 position isn't the same as, let's say, the forest

1 industry, they want a set of things and what they're
2 trying to hammer out is some sort of agreement which
3 will protect -- on one hand it will see that the
4 natural development of some of the resources; on the
5 other hand ensure that that is protected, that we don't
6 go back to the good old days of 30, 40, 50 years ago.

7 Now, maybe my perception is wrong. I
8 just don't see anybody in there that's really that
9 different. I mean, you've got people from -- that you
10 can call in, as I understand it, people from the
11 Ministry of Tourism for a while to act as a form of
12 consultant if the Ministry so decides, you've got the
13 Ministry of Environment who is there to protect water
14 to some degree, particularly around plants, you've
15 got -- protecting some of the culture the request by
16 the native community.

17 I mean, you say they're a diversified
18 group and they've got special interests, but that's
19 what it's all about.

20 MR. HLADY: Well, what is happening and
21 what will happen, I'm quite sure of this, is that those
22 special interests will trade off the common interests
23 so that their special interests are protected.

24 MR. MARTEL: But then explain to me the
25 common interest and the special interest in terms of --

1 MR. HLADY: Well, I asked you of your
2 grandchild. Let me ask you about your great
3 grandchild.

4 The point is that there is continuity in
5 the collective wisdom of the community in terms of
6 preserving the future for the great grandchildren, but
7 there's not necessarily continuity where we have a
8 trapper concerned about his trap line specifically or a
9 tourist operator or --

10 MR. MARTEL: He has grand children coming
11 too maybe and he's going to want to -- if I understand
12 the native community, and part of their concern is,
13 they want that protected for the next generation and
14 all future generations.

15 I mean, they might have a special
16 interest, but at the same time surely, I mean, unless
17 society has gone totally mad with no concern for the
18 future, then... I mean, I just...

19 MR. HLADY: Well, I think what is
20 clearly -- what I clearly see around the table of the
21 stakeholders committee is that people represent the
22 interests which they were appointed to represent.

23 MR. MARTEL: All right.

24 MADAM CHAIR: The Board had an
25 appreciation of your point of view, Mr. Hlady, and I

1 think it's time to move on to your next topic.

2 MR. HLADY: Okay. There's just a couple
3 of other --

4 MADAM CHAIR: And the court reporter
5 would like a break now and we'll be back in 15 minutes,
6 if that's okay with you.

7 ---Recess at 8:15 p.m.

8 ---On resuming at 8:25 p.m.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Hlady.

10 MR. HLADY: This is getting back to the
11 question as to who is not represented on the
12 stakeholders committees.

13 I guess I would like to make a comment
14 that I see three main elements that aren't represented
15 in any of those and those are the children of today,
16 the children of tomorrow and the various wildlife and
17 ecological elements, whatever they happen to be, that
18 don't have a voice, that can't speak for what their
19 values are or what the implicit values of those
20 communities are.

21 And I think that's encumbent upon us as a
22 society to recognize that there are values beyond those
23 that we can identify and which we must build in somehow
24 into the way that we develop as a civilization so that
25 we can continue to enjoy the resources and the beauty

1 which the natural environment provides for us.

2 And the proposals that we have made here
3 are really not intended so specific, they're really
4 ideas and attempts to try to look at things in a little
5 different perspective, attempts to try to see things
6 from a different angle so that maybe we can work out
7 other systems which inherently respect elements which
8 aren't a specific value to any particular individual or
9 group but which very definitely have a value in the
10 scheme of things.

11 So I don't want to take up too much of
12 the Board's time, I just want to add possibly as an
13 exhibit two pieces of correspondence which were
14 generated out of this position paper on clearcutting;
15 one is a copy of a letter from Al Matthews to myself in
16 response to that position paper with some comments and
17 some concerns, and the second is a response to myself
18 on behalf of PINE to Allan Matthews in an attempt to
19 answer some of those concerns and clarify some of the
20 questions which were raised.

21 So I would like to submit that as another
22 exhibit, if I could.

23 MADAM CHAIR: This will become exhibit --
24 the two pieces of correspondence will become Exhibit
25 1952. And how many pages are those letters, Mr. Hlady?

1 MR. HLADY: The letter dated July 22nd
2 addressed to myself and PINE from Al Matthews, District
3 Manager, is three pages, and the response to that
4 letter dated the 24th of July addressed to Al Matthews
5 signed by myself on behalf of PINE is five pages.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. Pascoe will
7 take those letters. Thank you.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1952: Three-page letter dated July 22
9 to Greg Hlady and PINE from Al
10 Matthews, District Manager, and
11 five-page response letter dated
July 24 to Al Matthews signed by
Greg Hlady on behalf of PINE.

12 MR. HLADY: So that concludes my
13 presentation, unless there's any questions.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
15 Mr. Hlady?

16 (no response)

17 Yes, sir?

18 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes. I would like to
19 know your position on PINE, Greg?

20 MR. HLADY: My position in PINE?

21 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes.

22 MR. HLADY: I've acted as a policy
23 advisor for PINE and I'm currently co-chair of the
24 group.

25 FROM THE AUDIENCE: And who is the other

1 co-chair?

2 MR. HLADY: Don McPherson.

3 FROM THE AUDIENCE: How many people are
4 in PINE?

5 MR. HLADY: That's a good question. PINE
6 is actually a very fluid group that originates out of
7 the grassroots of this community and I think you're
8 well aware that the approach of PINE has been to invite
9 and bring in the entire community into these issues.

10 We concentrate on -- well, recently we
11 held a round table on the environment I think at which
12 we invited the entire community to discuss issues
13 related to herbicide use and in the past, as you know,
14 we've conducted other public meetings which have had
15 quite a substantial turnout and substantial interest.

16 So the current organization of PINE is
17 very undefined, but the intent is that PINE represents
18 interests within the community and I think it's
19 evidenced by the turnout at these meetings and the
20 views that have been expressed in the community that
21 PINE has been successful in representing the community.

22 And I think it's worthy to note that the
23 Town of Sioux Lookout has passed two resolutions, one
24 last year and one this year, asking that the use of
25 herbicide be restricted in the Sioux Lookout community

1 and also encouraging others not to use herbicides in
2 the surrounding area, and I think that those are the
3 kinds of, I guess, sentiments within the community
4 which have manifested in those resolutions and in the
5 community articulating an opinion on certain issues.

6 So that is basically what PINE is doing,
7 and we may have to organize a little more formally
8 because there are certain issues that we want to take
9 that we can't do in our present organization.

10 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Fine.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah?

12 MS. BLASTORAH: I just have two short
13 questions, Madam Chair.

14 Firstly, Mr. Hlady, you indicated just
15 now that you had organized a number of public meetings
16 and I would just like to clarify, leaving aside for the
17 purposes of my question your admitted differences with
18 the Ministry of Natural Resources in relation to the
19 use of herbicides, you will agree with me, I think,
20 that the Ministry has on a number of occasions made
21 available district staff, including the provincial
22 vegetation management specialist to meet with PINE and
23 discuss your concerns about herbicides and their use in
24 forestry?

25 MR. HLADY: Yes. As a matter of fact

1 there was a meeting last year which MNR conducted in
2 response to a meeting which PINE held, a public meeting
3 which PINE initiated, and in that meeting MNR brought
4 in, I believe it was between 30 and 40 people who
5 participated in the supposed public vote to vote down
6 the presentation of PINE's position on herbicides.

7 And I would like to enter an article with
8 respect to that incident into evidence, if I may.

9 Incidentally, to give the Board a little
10 bit of background on that. Well, I'll read a press
11 release and I will also read a copy of the media
12 coverage on it that was issued.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Would you give me the
14 date of the specific incident you are thinking of, Mr.
15 Hlady?

16 MR. HLADY: Yes, I will.

17 I would like to read this article
18 published in Wawatay News August 30th, 1990. And the
19 headline is: Dirty Tricks Played at Spraying Meeting
20 says member of environmental group.

21 Sioux Lookout, August 23rd. The local
22 environmental group is accusing the Ministry of Natural
23 Resources of dirty tricks because they were denied an
24 opportunity to present their concerns on aerial
25 herbicide spraying at a public meeting here.

1 The environmental group PINE, People
2 Interested in a Natural Environment, is also accusing
3 the MNR of Sioux Lookout District Office of stacking
4 the meeting with MNR area workers to manipulate and
5 control the outcome of the meeting.

6 Greg Hlady, a spokesperson for PINE made
7 the comments in an interview after the meeting. Hlady
8 said the group is not pleased they were not given an
9 opportunity to make a presentation to the public
10 meeting of about 120 people. He says the group asked
11 to be slated to speak at the meeting to present a case
12 they have built up against the use of chemical
13 herbicides over the past few years but the request was
14 denied.

15 Just before the meeting began, Hlady got
16 up and said PINE had some concerns about the procedural
17 format of the meeting after it became apparent that
18 they would not be scheduled in the presentations.

19 He asked to be allowed to make a short
20 statement outlining their concerns over the format but
21 was ruled out of order by the Chairman Al Matthews MNR
22 District Manager.

23 When someone from the audience yelled
24 'let's take a vote on it', the chair agreed to a vote,
25 but Hlady requested MNR employees abstain from the vote

1 because there appeared to be a large number of them in
2 the audience. Hlady estimates there was some 30 to 40
3 MNR employees at the meeting.

4 The request was denied by Matthews.

5 Matthews later said MNR personnel came on their own
6 free will. I understand that there were at least one
7 plane load, maybe a couple of plane loads of MNR
8 employees flown in from other districts as well as
9 other individuals brought in who did participate in the
10 vote.

11 Continuing with the article.

12 That request was denied by Matthews.

13 Matthews later said MNR personnel came on their own
14 free will. Matthews also said that while they were MNR
15 employees they were also residents of Sioux Lookout and
16 and members of the general public. Why should they
17 have been denied to have a decision in how the meeting
18 is conducted, because they are MNR employees, says
19 Matthews?

20 The motion to hear PINE's statement was
21 voted down 50 to 45. PINE member Don McPherson
22 believes the meeting was definitely staged. McPherson
23 says MNR flew in personnel from Red Lake as well.

24 We believe the meeting was deliberately
25 manipulated so they would not have to recognize our

1 side of the story or give us the opportunity to speak,
2 says Hlady. That's absolutely proposterous, says
3 Matthews.

4 Matthews says the MNR office received a
5 number of requests from district offices to send staff
6 because speakers were going to speak on subjects
7 related to herbicide management.

8 Last month PINE held a meeting to present
9 their concerns over MNR's plans to spray the toxic
10 chemical 2,4-D over 825 hectares of bush. The MNR was
11 invited to the meeting. MNR agreed to bring in a panel
12 of experts at another meeting to clear up any
13 misunderstandings the public had over their chemical
14 spraying program and to address PINE's concerns. The
15 spraying program was postponed.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Hlady, if I could
17 just stop you there, because my next question deals
18 with the paragraph you've just read.

19 MR. HLADY: Okay.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: The comment there that
21 you just read was Mr. Matthews indicating that PINE had
22 organized an earlier meeting at which you presented
23 PINE's views; correct?

24 MR. HLADY: No.

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, I'm just asking if

1 that's the paragraph --

2 MR. HLADY: We organized a meeting a
3 round table session at which we invited MNR to make
4 their views known and which we brought in other groups
5 and other individuals to make their views known as well
6 as our own.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Right. And my question
8 was just relating to that paragraph. So there was a
9 previous meeting organized by PINE and I believe that
10 was on -- there was one on May 9th, 1990 and another
11 one on July 3rd, 1990?

12 MR. HLADY: Well, I don't know the dates
13 offhand, I would have to check.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: One being -- well, would
15 you agree there were two meetings, one at which timber
16 staff attended and attempted to answer questions put by
17 PINE and a subsequent meeting at which the provincial
18 vegetation management specialist attended and attempted
19 to answer questions put by PINE and, as indicated in
20 the paragraph you've just read, this meeting to which
21 this article relates was in fact a meeting held August
22 23rd, 1990 in which the Ministry had invited Dr. Len
23 Ritter, who has given evidence before the Board, to
24 attend and answer more technical questions raised by
25 PINE at earlier meetings?

1 MR. HLADY: Len Ritter indicated at that
2 meeting that he -- when asked the question whether he
3 felt that the MNR meeting represented a biased view, he
4 indicated to the affirmative, that it was not a
5 balanced representation.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, we do not have Dr.
7 Len Ritter here to comment on that.

8 MR. HLADY: I have the evidence. I have
9 tapes of both meetings.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, I'm not --

11 MR. HLADY: I'd be glad to dig them up,
12 if you like.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm not arguing with you
14 about that, Mr. Hlady, all I'm asking you is to confirm
15 that this meeting that you're talking about was in fact
16 a meeting organized by the Ministry at which Dr. Ritter
17 attended in order to answer technical questions raised
18 by PINE at earlier meetings?

19 MR. HLADY: That's right.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That was my
21 only question.

22 MR. HLADY: If I can continue with this
23 article.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Certainly, if you wish
25 to.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Is there a purpose to
2 continue, Mr. Hlady?

3 MR. HLADY: Yes, the purpose is that
4 there is a clear bias on the part of MNR to the point
5 of underhanded -- in perpetrating underhanded processes
6 to stifle the expression of a very legitimate side of
7 this herbicide argument.

8 I felt the meeting was set up in a
9 paternalistic fashion to tell us what they intended to
10 do without listening to what we had to say, says
11 McPherson.

12 McPherson says the MNR has a policy of
13 public input over timber and fish management plans and
14 naively believed they listen to people. I believe they
15 honestly feel they're conversing with the public but
16 what they're really doing is simply telling us what
17 they're going to do, said McPherson.

18 He called the presentations at the MNR
19 meeting as flashy, too long with too much information
20 to digest quickly and loaded with scientific jargon.
21 He felt a map that showed the spraying site was
22 designed to make the site look very small and remote
23 from Sioux Lookout because of the scale. What the map
24 did not show were camps, trap lines and blueberry
25 picking areas, said McPherson.

1 Members of PINE say they will continue
2 fighting to bring MNR's spraying program to a halt.
3 Matthews says the Ministry is committed to aerial
4 herbicide spraying, is an important part of their
5 regeneration program, but he would not say if the
6 spraying program would go ahead this year, a decision
7 which will be made after he discusses the matter with
8 senior ministry managers, and that program was
9 cancelled last year.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: I did have one other
11 question, Madam Chair, but that answer took longer than
12 I anticipated, so I won't take any more time from the
13 other presenters.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
15 Is there anything else you wanted to say
16 to the Board, Mr. Hlady?

17 MR. HLADY: I think it's just maybe
18 important to note that in my own experience I have
19 sensed some very strong biases within MNR and the a
20 very polarized position with respect to particularly
21 aerial spraying proposals with other forest management
22 issues.

23 And I think that there really needs to be
24 a fresh perspective put on forest management and
25 possibly from people who live in the forest, depend on

1 the forest and know a lot about the forest, although
2 they may not have it defined in particularly scientific
3 or statistical terms, and I think that it's important
4 to hear those people and the wisdom that their views
5 transmit, even though they may not be able to express
6 that in a very technical way.

7 I would also like to say that -- well, I
8 think that's about it.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hlady. The
10 Board would want you to go away from the hearing -
11 although we might hear again from you before it's
12 finished - but certainly with the impression that this
13 whole process is very supportive of everyone getting
14 involved in it, and long after the Board is gone there
15 will be people such as yourselves and everyone who
16 takes part in stakeholders committees or whatever that
17 organization might be that will shape the way that the
18 forest is managed.

19 I don't think you should go away with the
20 impression that Mr. Martel and I think stakeholders
21 committees are wonderfully, well working organizations,
22 that's not the evidence we've received from MNR or
23 anyone also at the hearing. I think everybody's
24 struggling to make that sort of community involvement
25 work, and certainly there are better ways of doing it

1 and maybe those will become clearer over time.

2 But we certainly hope they will --

3 MR. HLADY: Well, I hope the exercise of
4 these environmental assessment hearings don't turn out
5 the way that the very costly and long process of the
6 Royal Commission hearings turned out.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Well, our decision is
8 equally binding, whereas Mr. Fahlgren was left to make
9 recommendations only, so I don't think that will
10 happen.

11 Thank you very much.

12 MR. HLADY: Okay, thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Marg Wallis of the
14 Canadian Paperworkers Union?

15 Hello, Ms. Wallis.

16 MS. WALLIS: Hi.

17 MARG WALLIS, Sworn

18 MS. WALLIS: Good evening, ladies and
19 gentlemen. My name is Marg Wallis and I'm the
20 vice-president of the Canadian Paperworkers Union,
21 Local 1323, Dryden.

22 Some of you have in front of you a
23 document here that looks quite lengthy. I'm only going
24 to be dealing with the first nine pages on it.

25 The second portion is Canadian Pacific

Forest Products Statement on Conservation and the Environment and it's added to my document to reiterate some of what I say and, of course, some differences you can peruse at your own discretion later if you wish.

I also would like to add that Mr. Kim
Ginter is unavailable this evening and possibly will be
making a presentation at one of the later hearings.

MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. We will make your presentation Exhibit 1953.

MS. WALLIS: Okay, thanks.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1953A: Nine-page presentation by the Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 1323, Dryden.

MS. WALLIS: I also have brought for you to take a look at after the presentation, if you would like you can keep it of course, a few pictures of a spill that we had in the Dryden mill and I kind of followed it a bit this summer.

My document deals not only with timber management, it takes me a few pages to get into that, the earlier parts deal with the broader spectrum of pulp and paper. So I guess I shall begin.

The Canadian Paperworkers Union 1323,
Dryden, is pleased to be able to contribute to the EA
process and we support the general intent of the
legislation. As users of the forest we hope that this

1 process will result in significant changes in the way
2 our forests are managed, protected and utilized.

3 In the old days of pulp and paper no
4 regard was given to environmental consequences. Logs
5 were skidded and brought to the mills through the river
6 systems, debarking and chemical processes left the
7 river clogged with debris and poisons changing the
8 ecosystem within plants, animals and small water
9 inhabitants could not survive these conditions and
10 died.

11 River bottoms built up layer upon layer
12 of debris until small islands of gunk popped up through
13 the water and along the edges changing the path of the
14 river and depleting lakes further along the system.
15 Waterfall and animals left or died, their habitats so
16 polluted could no longer give them life.

17 Fish that managed to survive but were
18 filled with toxins entered other tributaries and lakes.
19 These fish were caught and provided toxic nourishment
20 for both animal and man, leaving them to suffer
21 horrible birth defects and life-long anguish.

22 After years of horrendous misuse of the
23 environment, change has been slow to come. Repeated
24 pressure has forced some guidelines to be set and
25 gradually rivers have improved. Through new

1 technological discoveries in water treatment and
2 testing, bark, sludge and many chemicals are now
3 removed before entering the river, helping to improve
4 our past mistakes. Plant and animal life is returning.
5 This is the case along the Wabigoon River system.

6 Our current employer, Canadian Pacific
7 Forest Products and their predecessor Great Lakes
8 Forest Products have implemented many change in our
9 processes to improve the water and air quality using
10 state-of-the-art technology and equipment. Our test
11 results of the river lie within the legal government
12 limits, making everything appear fine.

13 The company realizes that to remain
14 competitive they must continue to implement these
15 changes or face possible closure, as is the case in
16 many of the older mills. We pride ourselves on being
17 forerunners of environmental concerns.

18 Everything seems great until an
19 accidental spill occurs. Such was the case on April
20 24th, 1991 when a weak black liquor spill occurred
21 during a regular maintenance shutdown. The wrong valve
22 was opened sending a large amount of liquor directly
23 into the river. The long-term effects of this spill
24 remain to be seen.

25 Waterflow was increased into the river in

1 an effort to dilute the liquor, but the soapy part
2 remained on the surface and continued downstream.

3 Now, this is where this pictorial story
4 sort of at the beginnings of it, part of the pictures
5 were done 36 hours after the spill, and then I followed
6 it at different intervals.

7 At one point it was on May 15th versus
8 April 24th and it shows it quite drastic. I haven't
9 actually worked it out. I have included the map there
10 and it's got your -- oh, the -- what do you call it, I
11 can't think --

12 MADAM CHAIR: The key to the pictures
13 telling us the dates and --

14 MS. WALLIS: The distance is what I'm
15 thinking of.

16 MADAM CHAIR: The distance. The distance
17 from the --

18 MS. WALLIS: Inches versus how many feet,
19 I'm sorry. The scale. There we go, thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: The scale. Will you be
21 leaving this with us, this display?

22 MS. WALLIS: Yes.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Then let's give it an
24 exhibit number as well. Why don't we call it 1953A
25 your written presentation and Exhibit 1953B the

1 collection of photos and newspaper clippings.

2 MS. WALLIS: Mm-hmm. I'm not sure that
3 it offers you a lot of information but the pictures
4 will give you a chance to see what it looks like when
5 weak black liquor affects the water system.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1953B: Display of photos and newspaper
7 clippings presented by CPU 1323.

8 MS. WALLIS: At the end of the Wabigoon
9 River system lies Clay Lake. This is also -- the map
10 that's on there shows the beginnings of the river to
11 its finish at Clay Lake.

12 This lake hosts a tourist camp catering
13 mostly to American tourists. Area residents do not
14 fish the lake because they know the mill lies upstream
15 and who wants to take a chance on eating contaminated
16 fish. Look what that did to the native people along
17 the English River system. I seriously wonder if the
18 tourists who fish Clay Lake would consume those fish if
19 they knew where the water had come from.

20 We have learned about cancer-causing
21 dioxins and how they would build up in the body because
22 the body cannot rid itself of their presence. At the
23 Dryden mill we do not produce dioxins, or so we are
24 told, so there should be no cause for alarm. How many
25 other toxins do we unwittingly send into the system

1 that will harm the environment.

2 The answer to this question is limited
3 within the realms of chemical and biological science as
4 we know it today. And so it was 10, 20, and 50 years
5 ago. As our knowledge in science expands we will no
6 doubt learning the resulting horrors of the current
7 products we bleed into the rivers today.

8 Some of these products are introduced in
9 very small seemingly minute amounts but will they too
10 build up and destroy as those in the past have done.

11 In Dryden we use settling ponds, a part
12 of our clarifying system, to remove solids, soaps,
13 defoamers, et cetera before the end sewage reaches the
14 river.

15 Since these large ponds were built in the
16 early 1980s there has been an alarming increase in
17 environmental allergies among area residents,
18 especially in children. An inquiry was held at the
19 urging of residents and of course the findings relayed
20 that there was nothing to suggest the pond was to
21 blame. The company did, however, install sprayers to
22 reduce the amount of airborne particles. On any given
23 day and time between spring and fall you'll see stuff
24 that looks like dandelion fluff floating around. The
25 higher incidence of allergies remain. I certainly

1 wonder if this will turn out to be similar to the
2 asbestos problem, in that years later we will find out
3 just how much of an impact on health a small amount of
4 particle inhalation or ingestion can do.

5 Do you ever wonder why statistics show
6 that the incidence of cancer is more concentrated in
7 pulp and paper communities. Could this be because of
8 the unseen junk we're spewing into the air and pouring
9 into our waters.

10 As human beings we pride ourselves on our
11 intelligence, supposedly we have carefully thought out
12 and planned how to use our vast forest resources to
13 create employment, a world market from our forest
14 products, and a great money maker for our fine country.
15 All this plus still enough left over to enjoy, play in
16 and leave to the next generations.

17 Instead we've gone along merrily raping
18 and destroying our forests in the name of progress
19 thinking blindly that the forest will last forever, big
20 business, big bucks.

21 Forest harvesting by way of clearcutting
22 is probably the best example of this. From a
23 cost/profit point of view it is the best one for big
24 business in the short term. Run in, take the best, and
25 destroy the rest.

1 This could be the motto of our forest
2 companies. An entire area of forest is stripped clean
3 of good trees at the expense of the smaller growth
4 which is trampled in the process, leaving it to be
5 smothered and at the mercy of erosion.

6 Top soil is swept away by wind and rain
7 leaving only small amounts of poor soil. New growth
8 has trouble sustaining life under these conditions and
9 is often spindly and of poor quality. Balsam trees are
10 often the only survivors.

11 I should have added willow I guess and
12 aspen. They kind of hang around too.

13 This makes a new breeding ground for the
14 spruce budworm and other pests. Animal life must move
15 away to survive or else die, their homes destroyed.

16 Possibly the largest clearcut area in
17 Canada lies in the Bowern Lakes region of British
18 Columbia between Prince George and Quesnel. It
19 stretches 40 miles in each direction and is destined to
20 become one of the great wonders of the world because
21 astronauts actually saw it from outer space.

22 Do we have a similar one here? And I
23 think actually we do near Kapuskasing there's a
24 particularly large one, but I don't know what the
25 comparison figures are on that. If we don't have such

1 clearcut areas yet we soon will if we continue at the
2 rate we're going.

3 We like to pat ourselves on the back
4 because we replant our forests, but these seedlings
5 have a difficult time surviving. The ground is not
6 adequately prepared before seeding and this seeding is
7 done either by air or by piecework planting, both of
8 these methods promote quantity over quality -- where
9 money is a greater incentive careful planting.

10 By comparison, we learn that in Sweden
11 the land is prepared much the same as a farmer would
12 prepare his field before planting, and the trees grow
13 for 90 years before they are harvested.

14 Six hundred million seedlings are planted
15 annually and more are planted than cut. Sweden's
16 forest management program has been in place much longer
17 than ours and their law dictates that replanting must
18 take place within three years of the harvest. Tough
19 regulations exist regarding clearcut methods and a
20 selection of old tree growth is always left.

21 This method is similar to shelterwood and
22 checkerboard cutting. These methods keep erosion to a
23 minimum and provide a natural seeding of the cut area
24 by the old growth left standing. These same methods
25 also continue to provide a natural habitat for forest

1 life, decreasing the incidence of extinction because of
2 habitat loss.

3 Sweden also realizes more value from
4 their forests than we do. Their sawmills use only
5 regenerated wood, the logs from which and every bit of
6 lumber is used regardless of size or shape. Sweden
7 boasts 250,000 employees in forest related jobs, most
8 of whom are involved in secondary production.

9 Here in Canada we need to learn from
10 Sweden's resourceful approach to forest management.
11 They too have made mistakes but they are moving quickly
12 to correct them.

13 We must begin to manage and harvest what
14 is left of our forests in a more efficient manner
15 before it is too late. Stronger more stringent
16 guidelines must be implemented and policed to prevent
17 further loss. It is time to finally smarten up before
18 we totally destroy our forests and have nothing to
19 leave as a legacy to future generations.

20 Hopefully the combined voices of trade
21 unionists and other forest users will help the
22 Environmental Assessment Board in bringing about these
23 much needed changes in forest management and
24 environmental protection so that our forests will
25 remain thousands of years from now.

1 And that concludes my portion of the
2 document. The rest is to reiterate. It's the
3 statement on Conservation and the Environment from
4 Canadian Pacific Forest Products. Some of you might be
5 in agreement with and some you might not be. I'll
6 leave that to your --

7 MADAM CHAIR: Does your union support
8 this statement of Conservation and the Environment?

9 MS. WALLIS: We do and we don't. As I
10 said in the beginning of the document, our company --
11 we're very fortunate, our company has been almost
12 totally rebuilt since 1988, so we do have up to the
13 minute state-of-the-art technology in front of us.

14 We do question though some of the
15 guidelines that are set out as far as parts per million
16 allowable in, say for instance, the river or air
17 emissions.

18 For example, the spill here that happened
19 on April 24th, I followed the spill three weeks later
20 and found obvious evidence of it at different portions
21 along the river system, but our tests came back normal
22 and now how can that be. That suggests to me that
23 perhaps our testing guidelines are not as stringent as
24 they should be. They're set down through government,
25 yes, and we are well within them, but what I see with

1 my eyes doesn't agree with what I saw when I did tests.
2 MR. MARTEL: Who did the testing?
3 MS. WALLIS: The testing on the river
4 system?

5 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

6 MS. WALLIS: The department I work in
7 which is the lab, technical services.

8 MR. MARTEL: Did the Ministry of the
9 Environment, were they involved?

10 MS. WALLIS: Yes, they are involved
11 still. I understand that this isn't completely over
12 yet, so I don't know what their findings are on it.

13 MR. MARTEL: You've not received -- or
14 have you requested the results of the tests they might
15 have conducted?

16 MS. WALLIS: I wouldn't have.

17 MR. MARTEL: MOE must have done some
18 testing.

19 MS. WALLIS: Probably my boss did, but I
20 haven't had access to any of that information.

21 I can give you another example too of, we
22 put in two new scrubbers that were designed to bring
23 any carbons that would be emitted out into the air to
24 bring them back down and burn them clean so that the
25 air would be cleaner with it, and on a couple of

1 occasions now, I didn't have a camera with me or you
2 would have had pictures of it, of the two stacks, you
3 would see one billowing white and the other one
4 billowing black.

5 Now, on one of the days that it was
6 billowing black our testers in the same department I
7 work in were up and stack tested, which is done where a
8 core part is removed and there's an instrument placed
9 in there and it does testing along it, and the testings
10 in that one were no different than the one billowing
11 white. Again, how can that be. It's obvious to the
12 eye that there's a pollutant going out.

13 So I really do question the stringency of
14 the test procedures used or maybe we're doing the wrong
15 tests. I mean, we're doing test set out by the
16 government, yes, we lie within - as you'll check when
17 you read through in the document - we lie well within
18 the legal limits and we pride ourselves in that, but
19 how can it be then if there was no damage to the river,
20 how come I can see brown foam where I should see white;
21 how come with a weak black liquor spill which should be
22 readily absorbed by water and diluted right down, how
23 come two kilometres farther up the river I can see soap
24 on the surface from it.

25 Those are questions that I would like to

1 raise. I don't know the answers to them though, I wish
2 I did.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Gillespie, in cases
4 like this sometimes where we know the Ministry of the
5 Environment has been involved to some extent we often
6 ask you to get in touch with your clients and see if
7 they can shed any light on test results or their
8 involvement in this situation.

9 MS. GILLESPIE: I can make some inquiries
10 in that regard, Madam Chair.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. And if there is
12 a response, we would like a copy sent to Ms. Wallis.

13 MS. GILLESPIE: Certainly.

14 MS. WALLIS: Thank you, I would
15 appreciate it.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions for
17 Ms. Wallis?

18 MR. CASSIDY: Yes, I have a couple of
19 questions.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

21 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

22 Ms. Wallis, you indicated I think in
23 answer to Mr. Martel that you work in a lab at the
24 Dryden mill; is that correct?

25 MS. WALLIS: Yes, that's correct.

1 MR. CASSIDY: And in fact your local is
2 a, what I may call, a mill local?

3 MS. WALLIS: I don't understand, I'm
4 sorry.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Well, let me explain. Your
6 local consists of people who work in the mill; is that
7 correct?

8 MS. WALLIS: In the mill.

9 MR. CASSIDY: Yes.

10 MS. WALLIS: Yes.

11 MR. CASSIDY: As opposed to those who
12 might work in woodlands?

13 MS. WALLIS: That's correct.

14 MR. CASSIDY: So there is no one in your
15 local in fact that works in the woodlands of Canadian
16 Pacific Forest Products; is that correct?

17 MS. WALLIS: That's correct.

18 MR. CASSIDY: So any comments in here you
19 would have are not -- on what is going on in the
20 woodlands are not based on expertise that you or any of
21 your members would have gained through working in the
22 mill; is that correct?

23 MS. WALLIS: No, they're gained more from
24 a personal angle of travel and looking and experience
25 plus doing a little bit of background on what Sweden is

1 doing. So that was kind of comparison done there.

2 MR. CASSIDY: Let's move to Sweden. Are
3 you familiar with the term intensive forestry?

4 MS. WALLIS: No.

5 MR. CASSIDY: I'm told that clearcutting
6 is - and I believe there's evidence before the Board -
7 is in fact now widely practiced in Sweden. Are you
8 familiar with that through your comparison?

9 MS. WALLIS: No, I'm not. These are
10 questions that I think -- can I give you a name of
11 somebody to address on them that you will be meeting up
12 with in the future.

13 MR. CASSIDY: You're welcome to give me
14 any names as long as they show up as witnesses?

15 MS. WALLIS: Okay. Paul Eprile. He's
16 been hired by Canadian Paperworkers Union out of our
17 regional office in Toronto. He will be soon going to
18 Sweden and I believe he's making a presentation in the
19 spring in Toronto. Those questions that you have
20 probably would be better answered by him.

21 MR. CASSIDY: I am told, just on a final
22 note, that several if not all large U.S. cities are
23 visible from outer space; are you aware of that?

24 MS. WALLIS: No, but I would think that,
25 given the size, the distance and the amount of lighting

1 that that sounds entirely possible.

2 MR. CASSIDY: And inasmuch as a good
3 portion of your paper deals with the mill activities,
4 which I guess is understandable given where your local
5 works.

6 MS. WALLIS: We're a papermakers local,
7 yes.

8 MR. CASSIDY: Yes. You're not in a
9 position to give us much more by way of comment on the
10 activities of access, harvest, renewal or maintenance?

11 MS. WALLIS: No, I would definitely not
12 be an expert in that area. Mr. Kim Ginter would have
13 been the one --

14 MR. CASSIDY: Which are matters in issue
15 before this hearing?

16 MS. WALLIS: My understanding that it was
17 a broader focus, that it wasn't only timber management.
18 I saw timber management on the door when I came and I
19 though, oh, oh.

20 I was requested by Region III to prepare
21 a document for this Board based on things as how I see
22 it on the environment as a whole and that was the
23 manner that which I approached it. I'm sorry if I've
24 offended anybody by not sticking to your major topic.
25 It was not my intention.

1 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

3 Are there any other questions for Ms.

4 Wallis?

5 Ms. Blastorah?

6 MS. BLASTORAH: I just have one question
7 and perhaps Ms. -- I'm sorry, is it Wallis?

8 MS. WALLIS: Yes.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Can just refer me to a
10 future witness. I just wanted to clarify the basis on
11 which your evidence here tonight was presented. You've
12 indicated -- or at least I understood you to indicate
13 that you're not a forester and, in fact, you don't work
14 in the woodlands division?

15 MS. WALLIS: That's correct.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: And I'm correct then that
17 you're not a forester?

18 MS. WALLIS: No, I'm not. My opinions on
19 the forestry are as I see them as a part -- well, there
20 are three locals involved in our mill and Local 105
21 made an initial presentation at the first hearing in
22 Dryden. How much they dealt into forestry, I'm not
23 really sure. Mr. Kim Ginter from Local 341 will
24 probably be doing one on the woodlands sector.

25 What I did was do a comparison from how I

1 saw it versus some knowledge I had on what's happening
2 in Sweden, so it's a very limited view I'm afraid.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: So I take it in doing
4 that you didn't review the evidence that has been put
5 before this Board in relation to silvicultural and
6 harvest methods and regeneration methods in Ontario.
7 The Board has heard extensive evidence in relation to
8 that from professional foresters.

9 MS. WALLIS: The parts from the Canadian
10 Paperworkers perspective, yes, I did, but that's the
11 only access I've had to any information that's been
12 going on throughout the hearings.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: So you didn't review any
14 of the transcripts publicly available, for instance, on
15 the evidence of, for instance, Mr. Ken Armson the
16 former provincial forester?

17 MS. WALLIS: No.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

19 MS. WALLIS: I just was looking at it as
20 how I see it when I drive through the bush or when I
21 fly in a plane and I see huge clearcut areas and I'm
22 really dismayed at it.

23 So it's a very personal perspective and
24 probably very biased. I'm sorry if it appears that
25 way, but it's how I see it as a person -- an everyday

1 person like everybody else, not with any expertise.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. That was my
3 only question.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
5 Wallis. The Board appreciates you coming tonight.

6 MS. WALLIS: Thank you very much for
7 taking the time to hear me.

8 MADAM CHAIR: The last submission we have
9 scheduled is by Mr. Stephen Gregory.

10 Good evening, Mr. Gregory.

11 STEPHEN GREGORY, Sworn

12 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Gregory.

13 MR. GREGORY: My name is Stephen Gregory.

14 I'm here as a private citizen to express my concerns
15 regarding existing forest management practices.

16 I want to make one thing clear before I
17 start, I do not have an extensive background in
18 forestry, biology or chemistry, I'm here merely as a
19 layman with an appreciation and respect for the natural
20 environment.

21 Although I'm deeply concerned about many
22 aspects of the management of Ontario's forests, I wish
23 to use this opportunity to focus in on the use of
24 chemical herbicides in our forests.

25 As many of the previous intervenors have

1 attested, chemical herbicides have been linked to
2 health problems both in humans and in wildlife. 2,4-D
3 in particular has been linked to cancer in various
4 studies performed over the past few years.

5 In response to the public concerns over
6 these chemicals, government agencies have been quick in
7 their attempts to reassure the public by saying that
8 these chemicals are safe when they're used in
9 accordance to guidelines.

10 There are many documented cases, however,
11 where the spraying of herbicides have not been carried
12 out in accordance to guidelines. One particular
13 instance of improper spraying practices in the Sioux
14 Lookout area this past June served a mobilized public
15 concern in the community.

16 The incident took place at the Sioux
17 Lookout municipal airport on land adjacent to the
18 runway. The intent was to kill or retard the growth of
19 brush on the airport property. The chemical which was
20 used was Tordon 101 which contains 2,4-D.

21 The company which was contracted by the
22 town sprayed the mixture in wind conditions which
23 grossly exceeded Ministry of Environment guidelines.
24 As a result, there was a substantial drift into a
25 nearby subdivision in which Al Matthews lives by the

1 way.

2 This company had received a permit to
3 conduct the spraying from the Ministry of the
4 Environment. The applicators employed by the company
5 were licensed, they were supposed to act responsibly
6 but clearly did not.

7 Now, my point by using this example,
8 because it's obvious this was not done by MNR, it was
9 done on forests, but the point by using this example is
10 that if irresponsible spraying practices can take place
11 in full view of the public at the Sioux Lookout
12 municipal airport, then what is going on in the forests
13 many miles from the discerning eyes of the public.

14 It is my understanding that the Ministry
15 of Environment does not have representation at these
16 remote sites mainly because it is assumed that the
17 applicators will act responsibly. Clearly as history
18 shows us this is a false premise.

19 A new study performed by the National
20 Cancer Institute in Washington has recently been
21 published. The study has produced findings that show a
22 link between herbicides containing 2,4-D to lymphatic
23 cancer in dogs and details of this study are at present
24 sketchy. I have handed a couple of newspaper articles
25 from the Winnipeg Free Press to the Board members.

1 I feel that this study may provide new
2 evidence that wildlife may also be adversely affected
3 by 2,4-D application in the forest. It is becoming
4 very frightening to me that chemicals which pose such
5 high health risks are being sloppily applied in our
6 forests.

7 It disturbs me that when viable
8 alternatives such as manual tending and increased
9 hardwood utilization exist that herbicide spraying is
10 continuing. I strongly urge the Environmental
11 Assessment Board members to fully investigate the new
12 study released by the National Cancer Institute in
13 Washington and consider its findings when drafting its
14 recommendations on this aspect of forest management
15 practices.

16 Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Gregory.
18 You have left two articles from the Winnipeg Free Press
19 for the Board to read. We will give those an exhibit
20 number. Those will become Exhibit 1954. One article
21 is dated September the 4th, 1991 and the second is
22 dated September the 5th, 1991 from the Winnipeg Free
23 Press.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1954: Two articles from Winnipeg Free
25 Press dated September 4, 1991 and
September 5, 1991.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone have a question
2 for Mr. Gregory?

3 (no response)

4 Thanks very much, Mr. Gregory.

5 MR. GREGORY: Thanks.

6 MADAM CHAIR: You have affidavits for us,
7 Ms. Blastorah.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: I have one this evening,
9
10 Madam Chair. It's an affidavit of Tracy Tieman in
11 relation to mailed notices of the Sioux Lookout
12 community hearing dated the 24th of September, 1991
13 and, for the information of the Board, 443 individual
14 mailed notices were sent out with respect to the Sioux
Lookout community hearing.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
16 That will be Exhibit 1955.

19 MS. BLASTORAH. Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Does anyone
21 else want to speak to the Board tonight?

22 (no response)

23 All right. Thank you very much. We will
24 be here tomorrow hearing the evidence of the
25 Nishnawbe-Aski Nation.

1 Did you have anything to say, Mr. Hunter?
2 MR. HUNTER: No, no, Madam Chair.
3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. I saw you
4 moving around.

5 The Board thanks you very much for coming
6 this evening and for all the effort you've put into
7 your presentations.

8 Thank you very much.

9
10 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 9:15 p.m., to
11 be reconvened on Wednesday, September 25th, 1991,
12 commencing at 9:00 a.m.

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